EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,402 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

RISE FOR LIBERATION URGED ALL E. ASIANS OVER AIR AT MANILA

Golden Opportunity Now Here, Says Army Press Chief in Stirring Radio Talk

AIMS OF JAPANESE TOLD

Statement Issued — Explaining Real Significance of War in South

Domei

MANILA, February 18.—Major Fukushige Katsuya, of the Army press section, broadcast from Manila today an appeal to all East Asiatic peoples, including Filipinos, Indians, Burmese and Indonesians to, "Rise for liberation from the long-standing Anglo-American tyranny and dependence."

The spokesman asserted that the fall of Singapore, which formed Great Britain's only important stronghold in Greater East Asia after the loss of Hongkong, "Means not only the liquidation of Anglo-American influence in East Asia but marks an important turn in world history."

Declaring, "The golden opportunity has come for liberation and independence of peoples, in East Asia, who have long suffered from the grinding domination of Britain and America," Major Katsuya urged the Asiatics to, "rise without hesitating, for the precious opportunity will not come again and to cooperate in constructing a Greater East Asia."

Major Katsuya continued, "The real intention of Japanese Forces in embarking upon the southward campaign, as they have been announced frequently, are primarily to evict the diabolic influence of Great Britain, America and Holland, who for many years have oppressed and exploited the Asiatic peoples and secondly to reconstruct Asia for the happiness and prosperity of Asiatic peoples."

Adding that such aims already are being put into practice in Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand and other areas, the army spokesman declared that Japan sincerely expects the cooperation of Asiatic peoples in constructing a new Asia.

In conclusion the spokesman warned, "In case there are elements which seek to obstruct Japanese Army operations, without realizing the true aim of Japan, they shall be seriously dealt with."

Statement Issued

Domei

MANILA, February 18.—On the felicitous occasion of the national celebration in Japan of the fall of Singapore, a spokesman of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines today issued a verbal statement elucidating the real significance of the Japanese operations being staged in southern regions, and called upon all the peoples in the area to rise up for establishment of a New East Asia.

The statement reads in substance:

"The fortified island of Singapore, of whose impregnability Britain had boasted in the past, easily fell before the courageous offensive of the Japanese Forces.

"With Hongkong already having collapsed, the downfall of Singapore means Britain's loss of its key base in East Asia. The fall of Singapore has resulted not only in the elimination of Anglo-American influences from East Asia, but has marked an important turning point in the history of the world, namely, the time when all the peoples in Asia will be released from a century-old domination by Britain and the United States.

"Filipinos, Burmese, Indians and other Asiatic peoples! Rise up, don't hesitate to take advantage of this golden opportunity bestowed upon you to free yourselves from Anglo-American tyranny. You should stand up for establishment of Greater East Asia with the pride and spirit of your respective races.

"As declared frequently, the real significance of the Japanese operations in southern regions is the wiping out of the curse of Britain, the United States and the Netherlands which dared to oppress and exploit Asiatic peoples, thereby leaving Asia for Asiatics.

"This lofty ideal is being realized steadily in Manchoukuo, New China, French Indo-China and Thailand before the eyes of the world.

"Our brethren—it is high time for you to rise up without hesitation to the cause of your independence which has been long cherished by you. The Japanese Forces are looking forward to the extension of your wholehearted collaboration to the work of establishing a New East Asia.

"However, all those hampering Japanese strategy without recognition of the full significance of the operations will be severely dealt with."

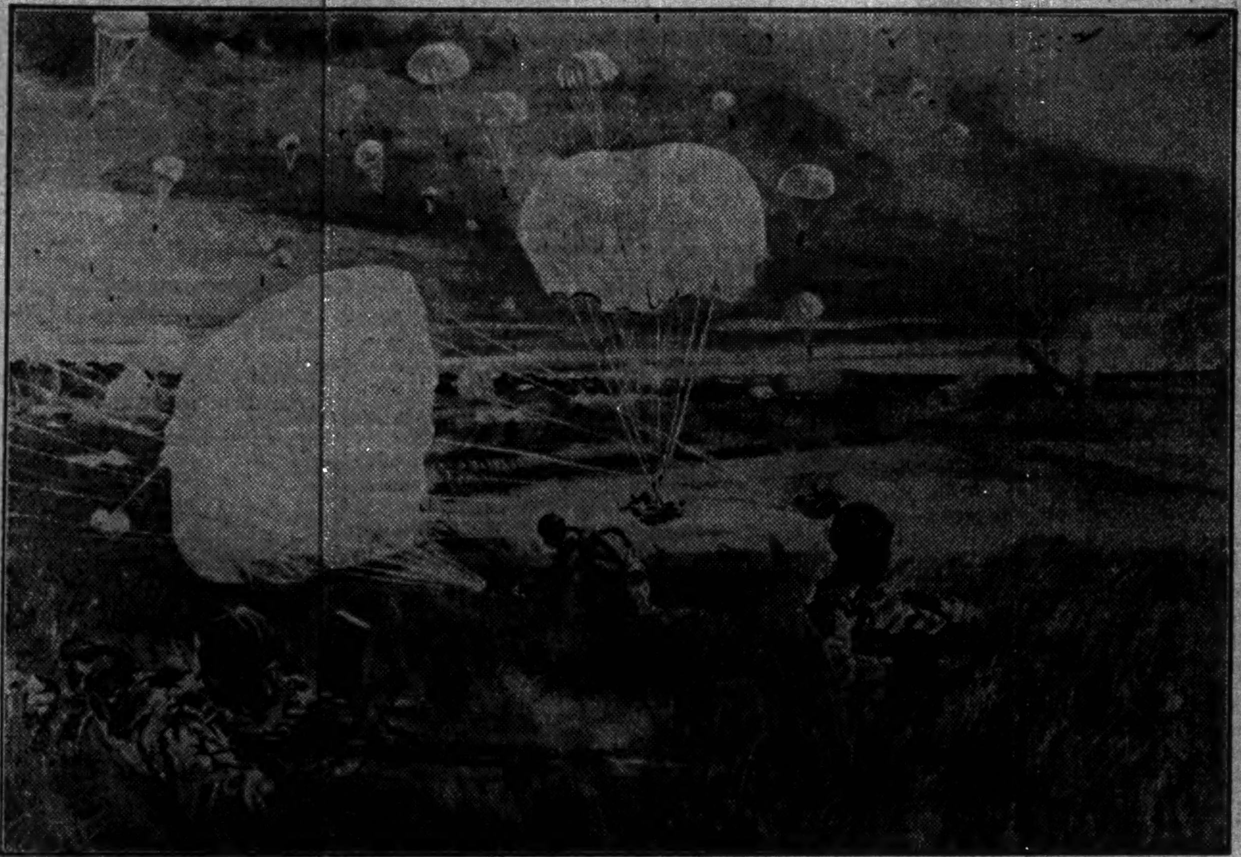
Education Reform Ordered

Special to the Yomiuri

MANILA, February 18.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines called Chief Administrator and concurrently Mayor of Greater Manila, Jorge B. Vargas, to his residence at 5 p.m. on Tuesday and handed him an instruction on the educational policy to be followed in the Philippines, after explaining the important role the Philippines are to play

(Continued on Page 2)

Palembang Landing Depicted in Color



The above is a reproduction of an oil painting by artist Tsuguji Fujita, showing Japanese parachutists landing at Palembang, Sumatra, which was recently presented to the War Ministry. It has been decided that the painting will be reproduced in a pictorial book to be presented to families of the war-dead at the coming special festival of the Yasukuni Shrine to be held from April 24 to 28.

Stirring Occupation of Sumatra Airfield By Japanese 'Chutist Units Is Described

The occupation of the Palembang airfield on Sumatra Island on February 14 by Imperial Army Parachute Troops was described vividly and minutely by one of the parachutists who took part in the fighting and was wounded, reports a vernacular paper correspondent from an undisclosed base on Wednesday.

The account of the surprise attack upon the airfield given by the parachutist, now in the Army hospital at the base, follows:

"About 11:30 a.m. on that day we reached over the airfield. All the parachutes opened successfully. Below in the enemy positions the anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns were in full action. However, unhurt, I alighted on the ground. I ran to the coming officer who had landed before me. Here and there I could see parachutes scattered like so many faded flowers. We all gathered at one point around the commander.

"Comrades were coming down in succession. One of them alighted just over the cover of the enemy's anti-aircraft gun. He got rid of his parachute and lost no time firing at enemy artillerymen with his pistol till finally they fled in consternation.

"Another parachutist found himself seated on a white concrete pill-box. He was daring enough to release the safety-pin of his hand-grenade and thrust it into a loophole of the pill-box.

"Two hours later we were attacking the enemy fleeing from the airfield on trucks in the direction of the city. Then we carried out an attack upon anti-aircraft gun positions in the neighborhood. Despite their numerical strength, the enemy troops fled before our fierce attack. I continued firing and enemy soldiers fell every time I shot.

"At last, an enemy bullet hit my shoulder. However, I felt no ache. The commanding officers ran to me and helped me dress the wound.

"We finally managed to reach a corner of the airfield, but our troops who reached there so far numbered only 10. On the opposite side of us we could see enemy troops in a cottage across the runway. At the command of 'charge' we rushed the dwelling, from where the enemy rained heavy and

(Continued on Page 2)

CONCESSIONS TO GET SPECIAL LOCAL RULE

Formal Transfer Must Await Consultation of Military but Step Expected Soon

Domei

NANKING, February 18.—It is reliably understood that the National Government is preparing to establish special local administrative organs for former British concessions in Canton and Tientsin upon their transfer to Nanking by Japan.

Reliable quarters here have declared that the formal transfer must await consultation between military authorities in China.

Leaders here, however, have reassured that the transfer will be effected as speedily as possible.

Meanwhile, commenting on the scheduled transfer of authorities over these concessions, Li Po-sheng, Minister of Publicity, declared today that this decision by Japanese authorities demonstrates the "friendly Power's sincerity and respect for China's sovereignty," and it was added that this step has supplied, "one definite evidence of the liberation of East Asia."

Minister Li urged all Chinese to cooperate in the war for the liberation of Greater East Asia, and to redouble their efforts to realize a general peace and rehabilitation of this tremendous area.

Gratification Expressed

Concerning the transfer of administrative control by Japan of the British concessions in Tientsin and Canton to the National Government in Nanking, the Chinese Embassy here at 5 p.m. Wednesday, made public a statement of the National Government in Nanking, which reads as follows:

"The National Government is highly gratified that the Japanese Government has decided to transfer administrative control of the British concessions in Tientsin and Canton, which was under the military administration of the Japanese Forces, to the National Government in Nanking.

"The National Government has renewed its determination to further consolidate collaboration with Japan and courageously work for the establishment of an eternal peace and order in East Asia."

STRATEGY EMPLOYED BY ARMY HERALDED

Japanese Troops Use Tricky Devices to Deceive Enemy Prior to Shonanto Fall

In the recent Shonan Island (Singapore) campaign, the central division and the right wing of the Japanese Army created quite a sensation in the news world with their rapid advance and frontal attacks, while, in contrast, the left wing of the Army received comparatively little attention although the merits of its achievements are in no way inferior, points out the Nichi Nichi.

The unfavorable configuration of the land forced the troops in the left wing of the Army to advance in a long semicircle in far-flung formations. Thus, every single man in the left wing formed a vital link in the firing line. There were no reserves to allow the formation of a second line of attack behind the first.

When the British Army surrendered, the commander of the 11th Division of the British Army, Major-General Keith, visited Commander Imai of the left wing of the Japanese Army, and expressed his wonder at the strange trick that fate had played on him by pitting his troops against Commander Imai's ever since the Japanese had landed at Kota Bharu. Commander Imai had been chasing Commander Keith from the north to the south of the Malay Peninsula, and the Britisher honestly admitted that he could do nothing against the superior tactics of the Japanese.

Achievements Recorded

The achievements of the left wing of the Japanese Army deserve front page news, comments the Nichi Nichi, and gives a graphic review of the activities of this army for the past week. The review, in diary form, follows:

February 9: The left flank of the Army was commanded to cross the Straits of Johore from a point midway between the causeway and the Skudai River. The troops landed on the coast of Shonan Island by 10:45 p.m. Not a single casualty occurred. For the past week, this army had delayed its advance according to plan, and had deluded the enemy into thinking that

(Continued on Page 2)

BASIC PLAN DECIDED FOR RENOVATED DIET

Powerful Body to Recommend Candidates for Election Decided by Cabinet Council

REFORM AT POLLS URGED

Good Men Chosen Fairly, Is Premier's Hopes—Chance To Consolidate Strength

A fundamental campaign for building up a fresh and strong Diet to assist the Imperial Rule for the objective of thoroughly executing the Greater East Asia War, in connection with the coming general election, was decided upon by the Government at the Cabinet council held Wednesday. For undertaking this campaign there will be organized a strong election campaign body which will recommend candidates for election to the House of Representatives.

The basic policies of the movement is, firstly, to stimulate national spirit and to strengthen the firm determination to fight until the attainment of the great objective; secondly, to foster the sincere political wish of the people for formulating a Diet truly assisting the Imperial Rule; thirdly, to mobilize proper and able men for election to the House of Representatives to shoulder the important duty of assisting the Imperial Rule, and fourthly, to rationalize the electoral system and to abolish all past evil election campaign methods.

Good Men Sought

For attaining these objects, all city, town and rural organizations will be mobilized, and the people will be urged to create a general tendency to recommend good men for candidates. Also, voters will be asked not to waste their votes, and not to violate the election law.

Premier Hideki Tojo explained the Government policy in regard to the coming election, yesterday, in the following words:

"The reason for holding the general election while the Greater East Asia War is being fought is because it is a good opportunity to consolidate national strength. It is also hoped that by the election a fresh and strong Diet will be formed to meet the new situation that has appeared since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. That is to say, the Government hopes that the coming election will be held fairly and that able persons, eager to assist the Imperial Rule and positively to contribute in the execution of the war, will be elected. It is therefore desired that the manifestation of the people's eagerness to assist the Imperial Rule will bring about real administration with the Government and people uniting as one. For the election of new able men to the House of Representatives, the Government desires that the public in general will do their best by removing all past evil practices so as to enable good men to be actually elected."

All Circles Cooperating

For the organization of the central body to recommend candidates for election, the Diet members, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and financial circles will thoroughly cooperate. Among those who are mentioned as taking active part in the new body are Yonezo Mayeda, Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Tadao Oasa, Hyogoro Sakurai, Ryutaro Nagai, Masataka Ota and Tadahiko Ikeda, representing the House of Representatives; Kotaro Sengoku, Tadaatsu Ishiguro, Tadamasa Sakai, and Hideo Kodama, represent-

(Continued on Page 2)

NANKING GOES WILD OVER GREAT VICTORY WON BY JAPAN ARMY

Mass Meetings Held to Celebrate Fall of British Fortress at Shonanto

WANG ADDRESSES NATION

Thanks Thai Cooperation to Create New Order—Freedom For China Seen

Domei

NANKING, February 18.—The capital of the National Government was in a festive mood today with mass meetings and special programs being sponsored by Japanese and Chinese alike in observance of the fall of Shonanto (Singapore).

Local officials participated in a joint Japanese-Chinese celebration at 10 a.m. today in the Memorial Hall.

The function was also attended by Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, and other Japanese military and diplomatic leaders.

President Wang Ching-wei, in a 20-minute radio address this evening, called on all Chinese nationals throughout the world to awaken to the truth that the war being waged by Japan is for the ultimate freedom and liberation of China.

President Wang expressed his appreciation to Thailand for its cooperation with Japan and China in an effort to create a New Order.

Another mode of celebrating consisted of worshipping at the Nanking Shrine while a mammoth parade was sponsored by picked Chinese troops this afternoon.

Manchoukuo Celebrates

Domei

HSINKING, February 18.—Sharing Japan's joy with equal enthusiasm, Manchoukuo, paralleling Japan's official observance of the fall of Singapore, today wholeheartedly joined General Hideki Tojo, Japanese Premier in offering thunderous cheers for victory of Japanese armed forces.

General Tojo's brief radio speech in Tokyo at noon today, when he led the Japanese people in a full-spirited banzai, was relayed throughout Manchoukuo.

Immediately after the broadcast from Japan, Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, delivered a short message extolling Japan's victory. Meanwhile, lantern parades and other celebrations are scheduled to get underway tonight in the principal cities thoughout Manchoukuo.

LAST RITES CONDUCTED FOR VICHY ENVOY S. KATO

French Officials and Diplomatic Corps Officiate at Funeral Held at Hotel Carlton

Domei

VICHY, February 18.—Amid a most distinguished gathering of foreign diplomats, high French officials and ranking military officers in an atmosphere of solemn but majestic dignity, funeral rites for the late Dr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Ambassador to France, who died in Paris on February 12, took place here today at 11 a.m. in the Hotel Carlton.

The hall of the hotel was draped in black and adorned with silver stars, which served as a background for the Rising Sun flag. Numerous flower arrangements and a mass of wreaths surrounded the urn bearing the ashes of the dead envoy.

Among the high personages attending the funeral were General Campet, chief of the Military Cabinet, who was representing Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Premier, Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Joseph Barthelemy, Minister of Justice, Jerome Carcopino, State Secretary of Education, and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Memorial speeches from the Japanese Embassy in Paris and Berlin respectively, were read at the ceremony.

After the ceremony, the urn was taken to the Japanese Embassy, and a detachment of the 150th Infantry Regiment, which was drawn up outside the hotel, presented arms when the car containing the urn, left the doors of the hotel.

THAI CABINET SHAKE-UP BARES FIRMER ECONOMY

Domei

BANGKOK, February 17.—Thailand's Cabinet reorganization, held for the third time since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, has paved the way for realizing a self-sufficient, self-supplying economy and furthermore, strengthening of economic ties with Japan, according to political observers here today.

Phra Beribhandh Yuddhakich, newly appointed full-time Finance Minister, is regarded as the right man to carry out drastic reorganizations in the financial system of Thailand with the support of Luang Sindu Songgramjai, who was appointed concurrently Minister of Finance and Minister of Education.

Rally for Final Victory

Before a gathering of 35,000 citizens of Tokyo at Hibiya Park, Wednesday afternoon, Premier General Hideki Tojo spoke in joyous celebration of the fall of Singapore and urged the people to exert further efforts for the attainment of the final objective of the Greater East Asia War.

NATION CLAIMED SET FOR PROLONGED WAR

Will Fight to Finish Until U.S. And Britain Sue for Peace, Says Army Spokesman

Unless the United States and Great Britain surrender, Japan will fight them. We will take the battle to whatever part of the world to exterminate them, be it India, Australia, Washington or London. We are not afraid of a prolonged war until we bring America and England down on their knees. If the war is not ended in our generation, our children and grandchildren will carry on.

Such is the gist of the war victory speech delivered by Colonel Hideo Ohira, Army spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, at Hibiya Park on Wednesday afternoon before a packed audience on the occasion of the national mass meeting held to celebrated the first stage victory of the Greater East Asia War with the surrender of Shonan Island (Singapore).

Japanese Too Strong

"Shonan Island has at last fallen," he stated at the outset of his speech. "That impregnable base, a cesspool for all kinds of extortion and exploitations in East Asia, for the building of which a huge sum of money and long years were expended, has proved unequal to the sweeping onslaught of our fighting services.

"With this epoch-making victory, the War of Greater East Asia has entered its bright first stage. With ample resources now placed under our control and many strategic bases taken from the enemy, Japan is now fully equipped to bring the current war to a successful ending. However long the war may be prolonged, this Empire will not feel in any way molested.

"If the United States and Britain will not surrender to us, we will drive them anywhere in the world. We are perfectly ready, thanks to the profound virtue of the Imperial Family and the gallant services of the Imperial Forces.

"On the Imperial proclamation of war on the United States and the British Empire on December 8 of last year, the Imperial Army, in close concert with the Imperial Navy pushed southward to Malaya to effect forced landings on the coasts of Malaya in defiance of fierce attacks from enemy submarines and air forces.

Fought 92 Battles

"After the landings, swift onslaughts of our land forces started to penetrate southward for 1,100 kilometers (the distance between Tokyo and Shimonoseki) down the peninsula. In 55 days, our forces succeeded in pushing their spearheads to Johore Bharu on January 31. The Imperial Forces, before reaching there had to fight 92 battles and repair 250 bridges left destroyed by the retreating enemy.

"In only a week after the fall of Johore Bharu, the complete capitulation of Shonan Island was achieved to the utter amazement of even strategic experts. This swift victory as well as other similar ones by the Imperial Forces is due to a great extent to the hard training under which each serviceman was usually placed in preparation for emergencies.

"Their training slogan was 'Every training must be followed with the same frame of mind as at the actual war.' All histories of strategy tell that operations for landing, for fortress-attacking, for river-wading and for

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JAPAN NOT QUITTING TILL ENEMY BEATEN

Navy Spokesman Reviews Glorious War Achievements At Hibiya Meeting

Japan will not lay down its arms until the United States of America and Great Britain sue for peace in their capitals, Washington and London respectively, declared Captain Hideo Hiraide, spokesman of the Navy Press Section, in reviewing the glorious war achievements scored by the Imperial fighting services in the War of Greater East Asia.

His speech made at the national mass meeting held on Wednesday at Hibiya Park in celebration of the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore) follows:

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Army and Navy achieved marvellous victories. As a result, egoism, liberalism and materialism vanished completely and instead the spirit of self-abandonment is dominating the nation.

"The best weapons, excellent war strategy, hard training and discipline are all the manifestation of the spirit of self-abandonment, which brought about the brilliant war results. This spirit of self-abandonment is attributable to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor.

Hails Navy Results

"The Imperial Navy's Fleet, particularly its Air Force had the opportunity of displaying its full ability. Our capital ships, however, have had no opportunity of taking part in a capital ship battle. Our cruisers, destroyers and other craft are doing their best, in close collaboration with the Army, in escorting transports and crushing the enemy's guerrilla tactics.

"On the other hand, the Imperial Navy's submarines with amazingly large cruising power are manifesting their full ability in sending to the bottom enemy craft among which is the American aircraft carrier, Lexington, and in cutting off enemy countries' communications. The day will not be far when our Imperial Navy will hold the mastery of the Indian Ocean to sever communication between the United States and Great Britain.

"Most worthy of mention is the spirit of sacrifice of the crew of the special submarines, which took part in the attack upon Pearl Harbor, which resulted in the virtual annihilation of the United States Pacific Fleet.

To Be Naval Port

"Shonan Island (Singapore), when in enemy hands, could not display its full capacity as a fortification because the British lacked in the command of the sea as well as the air. Therefore, the enemy fleet would not remain there in peace. However, once in our hands, Shonan Island will be the most complete naval port and fortification. Consequently, the former British fortress will serve as the most completely equipped and most important base for Japanese development in the southern regions.

"As for Australia, it is needless to say that its control is vitally necessary for the completion of the War of Greater East Asia and the day of its realization will not be far ahead.

"The most characteristic feature of the current war is the ever-extending battle line and the ensuing development of the war of construction. The war of consumption must be restricted as

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DUTCH TIMOR AREAS FURIOUSLY BLASTED; KOEPANG IS BOMBED

Just One More Month Seen in Java Resistance—Japanese Unstoppable

UNEASINESS IN BATAVIA

American Nationals Rapidly Evacuating as Last Days Approaching Capital

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—Japanese warplanes fiercely raided Koepang, principal city in southern Dutch Timor today, according to a British Broadcasting Corporation broadcast of a Batavia communique intercepted here today.

Java Given a Month

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—A Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent reports here today from Sydney that Java will be unable to last for more than a month.

The correspondent echoed the belief of a great majority of military experts who feel that it will be impossible to stem the Japanese advance.

Meanwhile, Harold Guard, United Press correspondent in Batavia, describing the Netherlands East Indies defenses said, "I cannot help sensing an undercurrent of apprehension similar to those revealed in Shonanto (Singapore Island) in late December of last year."

"Shonanto then had a false mask of gaiety with idle British troops crowding the hotels for merrymaking," it was disclosed.

Mr. Guard admitted, "I have heard anxious questions being put forth by the Batavian populace since the fall of Palembang and official utterances do not attempt to varnish the situation." He continued, "The people are being informed frankly of the city's peril which has been increased by Japanese incursion into Sumatra."

As the Japanese move closer to the Netherlands East Indies, Batavia reports disclose, "Evacuation of remaining Americans are being hastened."

Walter Foote, United States Consul-General in Batavia, has revealed that less than 100 Americans are left in Java with 500 to 600 United States nationals evacuating during the past three weeks, declared the report.

Radiophone Stopped

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 17.—Radiotelephone communications between Australia and the United States as well as those between Australia and the Netherlands East Indies will be discontinued beginning February 21, according to an official report received here from Canberra.

ACTIVITIES IN CARIBBEAN BY U-BOATS SEEN AS BLOW

British Plane-Carrier Limps Into Gibraltar—Two More Transports Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 18.—German submarine attacks against Aruba, in the Caribbean Sea, when nine tankers were sunk, have constituted a heavy blow to adherents of the policy advocating discontinuation of diplomatic relations, according to a United Press report received here from Santos Chile, today.

Domei

LISBON, February 18.—A badly damaged British aircraft carrier limped into the port at Gibraltar for repairs, according to information reaching here today.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—Further blows have been struck against shipping of the Democracies when Axis warships attacked and sunk two British freighters in a heavily protected convoy in the Mediterranean, reports from London received here today indicated.

For Air Propaganda

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 18.—A sum of £1,300,000 has been approved by the House of Commons yesterday for radio propaganda work, it was learned here from London today.

To Check on Disaster

Domei

MADRID, February 18.—A committee composed of six members from the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and Senate will be formed to investigate the burning and sinking of the French luxury liner Normandie in New York harbor, it was reported here from Washington today.

247,000 SOLDIERS OF CHIANG ROUTED

Japanese Come Upon Remnant Troops 1,682 Times in Month of January

Domei

PEKING, February 17.—The headquarters of the Japanese Forces in North China disclosed today that the Japanese Forces have defeated a total of 247,000 remnant Chungking troops in 1,682 encounters over a vast area on the North China and Mongolian frontiers during the month of January.

In the communique issued by the Japanese headquarters, it was stated further that the Japanese troops effectively are maintaining peace and order on the frontier by ceaseless activity against hostile remnants.

It was revealed also that the enemy abandoned 11,506 bodies on the field while 4,257 prisoners were taken. The war trophies included 14 trench mortars, 74 heavy and light machine-guns, and 4,791 rifles.

The communique added, the main operations during January took place near Poshan Tsingcheng in Shantung Province, Fenyang Wutei in Shansi Province, eastern Hopeh near Taiming in Hopeh Province, near the new Yellow River in Honan Province, and on the Ordos Plateau in Inner Mongolia.

Nation Claimed Set For Prolonged War

(Continued From Page 1)

jungle penetration are most difficult to succeed in. Yet, it was these operations that our forces successfully overcame before their victory on various fronts were won.

Prisoners Amazed at Advance

"A British soldier made captive at Hongkong said, 'One predominant factor of our defeat was that the Japanese attack was made along the routes which were topographically considered impenetrable for any raider.' while a Malay war prisoner confessed, 'We never dreamed any Japanese, however daring would succeed in penetration of the jungle zones.' These words will be a good testimony to the uncommon charging power of the Japanese Forces.

"British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is reported to have broadcast at 5 a.m. on Monday (Japan Time) to the effect that no Britisher would be allowed to under-estimate the superb fighting power of the Japanese and that the war on the Malay sector left no margin of victory from the first for the British side even if the British defense had been perfected.

"The amazing victories after all are largely due, as said before, to the hard training of our men at peacetime. Naturally, it is not seldom that many casualties are caused during the peacetime training. That a resolution was recently passed by the House of Representatives for properly consoling the spirits of those killed during the hard military training is quite timely and demonstrates the interest of the general public. I feel greatly obliged to the citizens for the consideration shown in the resolution.

Good Medical Care

"Now about our Army men fighting in various sectors in southern Asia, they are in a most excellent fighting spirit. Due to the merit of their medical services, the majority of the soldiers are unaffected with the tropical diseases peculiar in the regions. As to the high prevailing temperature in some sectors rising to the average of 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the daytime, it is not as yet giving any trouble to the servicemen. Those affected with the tropical diseases so far number only a few score.

"Regarding the transports now carrying many troops to vital enemy positions in the South Sea regions, there are very few which were sunk by the enemy during their operations. The number of the transports severely damaged by enemy attacks reaches 16 as officially investigated, six of which have already been put to use again after having been repaired.

"The native inhabitants of the regions under the operation of the Imperial Forces generally have a very good understanding of the true significance of our campaign. They are extending all possible support to our fighting men to facilitate the latter's strategic movements. The poor inhabitants are placing full confidence on the goodwill of our men. Consequently, perfect peace and order is seen everywhere under the military control of our forces.

To Fight to a Finish

"Our preparations for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia are now complete. We have no fear of any prolongation of the war. We do not hesitate to move into India, Australia, the heart of the United States or London, if necessary to bring our enemies down to their knees.

"If the war is not ended in our generation, we will transfer the mission to our children, then to our grandchildren and so forth. The realization of a new order of the world is the mission destined for this nation with its brilliant policy.

"Our 100-million people of the nation must fight the war to the glorious finish. The people on the home front must remember the hardships and privations borne with fortitude by our Imperial Forces at the front and attend to their daily work with the frame of mind of the fighting men."

Uyemura Inspects Camp

Domei

ZENTSUJI, February 18.—Lieutenant-General Mikio Uyemura, president of the War Prisoners Intelligence Bureau, today inspected the war prisoners camp here.

Turks Collect Clothing

Transocean

ANKARA, February 9.—Following the example set by Germany, the collection of woolen articles among the Turkish civilian population for Turkish soldiers has begun.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, February 19

ASAHI—Transfer of British Concessions in China
YOMIURI—Measures for General Election
HOCHI—Rise of India for Independence
MIYAKO—People in South Must Rise

Transfer of British Concessions in China

ASAHI

Simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces, swiftly moving into the British concession in Tientsin and Canton, took them under control. Now, the Imperial Government, deciding to transfer their administration to the National Government of China, gave notification to that effect to the latter Government on February 18. Together with the occupation of Singapore which was newly named Shonan Island, the step taken by the Imperial Forces concerning the British concessions is quite significant as a tangible manifestation of our glorious victory to the world.

Meantime, by the acquisition of administrative rights in these concessions, the National Government of China has further strengthened its political status, while the Chungking regime, on the contrary, has suffered a heavy blow, as the result. We are deeply impressed on hearing this announcement of the occasion on the first victory day.

On the basis of the Peking Treaty concluded between China and Britain in 1860, the latter gained the right to establish a concession in Tientsin, which was later expanded further. The concession in Canton was brought into being as the result of the Sino-British agreement signed the following year.

It is hardly necessary to point out here again that these concessions had played an important role as bases of British exploitation of China as well as its political and economic operation of that country. It is still fresh in our memory that the British carried out hostile actions against this country with the purpose of hindering the establishment of the new order in East Asia and caused multiple difficulties for our military operations since the outbreak of the China Affair, by utilizing these concessions.

In this connection, it is recalled that, in view of the hostile character shown flagrantly by the British against this country, our Government effected a military blockade of the British concession in Tientsin in June, 1939, which lasted for more than a year before we attained our objective. Such is an example of hostile actions shown openly by the British through its concessions in China.

With all British bases in East Asia falling into the hands of the Imperial Forces, Britain was forced to make a wholesale retreat from this part of the globe. As the result of the transfer of the British concession, which was once the base of anti-Japanese operations, to the National Government of China, collaboration between this country and our neighboring nation will further consolidate in the future.

Measures for General Election

YOMIURI

It is quite appropriate that Premier General Hideki Tojo announced the attitude of the Government toward the forthcoming general election at this moment when concern of the Diet members is now to be concentrated on the election as the result of the virtual closing of the current Diet session. It can also be interpreted, together with the convening of the last two extraordinary Diet sessions, as a proof how the Premier attaches special attention to the Imperial Diet. In his statement issued immediately after the extraordinary Cabinet meeting Wednesday, Premier Tojo expressed the hope that old abuses of election will be wiped out completely and new men will be returned to the House.

In order to wipe out abuses of election by eradicating influences of old political parties, the existing election law must be revised thoroughly and a new powerful body for election must be brought into existence. Under the present situation, however, the election policy decided by the Government can be said to be the only effective measure. The general election is no longer a grave national question under the wartime. Although as many new men as possible must be returned to the Diet, considering various circumstances, it is quite difficult to hope for the election of a great number of new men. We earnestly hope that even a small number of new men who really understand the significance of the time will be returned as representatives of the people.

Rise of India for Independence

HOCHI

The fall of Singapore, the base of British aggression in East Asia, means a fatal blow to the British Empire. Like a fan without rivet, the Empire is undeniably on the verge of collapse. While exposed to the fierce offensive of the Axis Powers on the Pacific, Atlantic, North Africa and Near Eastern fronts, the British Empire is also facing a serious crisis within itself which may result in the dissolution of the vast Empire itself. This, however, is the fate it must face inevitably whether it likes it or not.

We already see a sign of the dissolution movement of the Indian people. Able leaders for the Indian independence movement in Japan, China and Thailand, led by Rash Behari Bose who has been a political exile in this country for over a quarter of a century, have already risen for the independence of their mother country. As the first step in their movement, it has been decided to hold a general conference of representatives of the Indian people residing in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the near future in Tokyo. The launching of the independence movement by the Indian people in the Co-Prosperity Sphere as one body in addition to the strong independence movement in India being led by Ghandi and Nehru must be said for the British Empire as one misfortune on top of another.

It is reported that Chiang Kai-shek recently visited New Delhi to conduct negotiations for the opening of a new supply route via India and to confer with leaders of the National Congress Party for the alleviation of anti-British movement. He is also said to have persuaded them to join in the anti-Japanese resistance as a single body. If the report is true, it is nothing but a laughing matter. Such meddling by Chiang Kai-shek will never quench the burning desire of the Indian people for independence.

People in South Must Rise

MIYAKO

The Empire's policy toward the southern areas has been made clear in the declaration by Premier General Hideki Tojo recently at the Imperial Diet. If the peoples in those regions, who have long been suffering under the suppression and exploitation of the Western people, fully understand our true intentions and stand up in accordance with our policy, the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be accelerated. The construction of a new area for the peoples of East Asia and promotion of their welfare is the earnest desire of the Empire. This is the mission imposed on us by heaven. The time has come for the peoples in the South to rise for this common aim.

With Singapore falling into the hands of the Imperial Forces, the future of the British Empire is dark. It is only natural that signs of discord have already appeared within the country which may result in the change of the present Cabinet. No matter how hard they may try to patch up their defeat, it is too late now.

It is also natural that pessimistic views have been prevailing in the United States after losing its powerful fleet in the Pacific and bases in East Asia one after another before the fierce offensives of the Imperial Forces. These are nothing but the results they must reap for evils they committed in the past. The United States and Britain, however, will never acknowledge their defeats at the present stage. We must crush them thoroughly.

OTT HAILS BIG VICTORY OF JAPANESE AT RALLY

German Envoy Sees Axis Position Stronger by Shonanto Fall—Indelli Fetes Empire

Major-General Eugene Ott, German Ambassador to Tokyo, on the occasion of the first war victory celebration held at the Hibiya Public Hall on Wednesday afternoon delivered an address of felicitation as follows, according to Domei.

"The German Embassy here, all German residents in Japan, and all Germans led by Chancellor Adolf Hitler express their heartfelt respect to those Japanese officers and men who participated in the attack upon Shonan Island (Singapore), and deliver their wholehearted felicitations to our ally, Japan, on this historic day of world-wide significance.

"Our sense of felicitation is due to our deep gratitude for Japan's splendid war results and is based on the firm belief that the renaming of Singapore as Shonan Island will do much in the island becoming an impregnable base in the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Our German army once annihilated our common enemy, the British, at Dunkirk, and is now courageously conducting the war in North Africa with its tank units. Our air force drove British forces away from the Island of Crete, and our navy gained splendid war results in the Dover Strait in British territorial waters.

"Our three fighting services as friends in war, express greetings to you all. Our Reichswehr and those German people manufacturing new weapons at home with assiduity also deliver enthusiastic greetings.

"Japan's splendid victories at the inception of the new year have marked a new epoch in the annals of world military history. Our Fuehrer declares that this year will become a year of new and splendid victories for the Axis Powers.

"On this auspicious occasion of the first celebration of victory in war, Japan, Germany and Italy and other Allies now stand with firm belief and wide perspective for the attainment of our world historic mission."

Mario Indelli Italian Ambassador, also delivered a similar message of felicitation and expressed the wholehearted congratulation of the Italian people for the brilliant Japanese war results.

Japan Not Quitting Till Enemy Beaten

(Continued From Page 1)

much as possible, while the war of construction must be expanded as much as possible.

Will Crush Enemy

"As long as the enemy exists in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, they shall be crushed. This is Japan's fundamental operations. The command of the sea secured must be extended to oceans.

"Thus, the enclosure around the Japanese-Mandated Islands seen in the map of the pre-war days should be removed. Guam and Wake Islands have fallen into our hands, and this assertion is quite natural and proper.

"Should anyone pass his days in indolence and dream a dream of peace, he would be aiding the enemy. This attitude should be rejected by all means, Japan's ultimate object is in making the United States sue for peace in its capital, Washington."

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
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TOSHI GO, President and Editor

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1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358. Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 40[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 5859, 7003. Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin." Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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Strategy Employed By Army Heralded

(Continued From Page 1)

the Japanese would land at Seletar.

The strategy employed by the Japanese might be called scare-stratagem, for they aimed at thoroughly putting the wind up the enemy. During the night, soldiers were ordered to switch electric hand torches on and off in the rubber plantations, drive a few dimly-lighted cars here and there, or light cigarets and run for a distance of 24 kilometers to the east of Johore Bharu to give the impression that a large army was encamped all along the coast.

Another Strategy Used

Sentries were posted at conspicuous points on the coast, and they were ordered to make camp-fires at intervals so that the smoke would attract the attention of the enemy. Row boats were collected from the surrounding villages and moored where the enemy could see them.

Scare tactics to frighten the enemy through their sense of hearing were also employed. Dogs were collected, and made to bark all of a sudden in the stillness of the night. Roosters were cooped up and forced to set up an infernal clamor close to enemy positions.

Pigs were also employed, and the soldiers found that if these animals were put into baskets and jabbled with smouldering smudge-sticks from time to time, they could be made to set up a most nerve-racking series of shrieks the whole night through.

Occupies Pulau Ubin

To make the enemy believe that the Japanese were going to land on Shonan Island from Pulau Ubin, the Japanese occupied the island at 12:45 p.m. on February 8. The enemy literally pounded them with deadly shell-fire from Shonan Island, but the Japanese troops stuck on at Pulau Ubin. Thus, the enemy's attention was drawn toward Pulau Ubin, while the landing parties crossed the Straits of Johore by the shortest route.

The first landing was a success, but the next time the enemy realized that they had been deceived, and swivelled round their guns in the direction of the causeway. Heavy casualties occurred before the second landing party succeeded in its object.

The terrain was unfavorable to offensive tactics, and the landing parties were greeted with a deadly barrage of shot and steel from the enemy positions. At 3 a.m., the oil that had flowed down from the burst oil tanks of the enemy caught fire and the whole Straits became a sea of fire.

Delivers Message

The waiting parties waited for some message from the opposite shore. Suddenly, a stark naked soldier emerged from the water, his body glistening with oil. He had swum the Straits with a message, which he handed to the Commander. The note revealed the state of affairs on the other side. A certain commander of a certain troop crossed the Straits in an iron boat, and came back with clearer reports.

February 10: The enemy fled under a frontal attack. The remnants were mopped up.

February 11: Kigensetsu, Empire Day. Every soldier turned to face northeast and made deep obeisance. At 2 p.m., we occupied Mandai. We sped through the jungle. A detachment plunged deep into the middle of the enemy at great sacrifice to find out the enemy formations, and sped on to a point of 40 kilometers away on the southeastern coast where the enemy was reported to have massed.

Seletar Occupied

February 12: Continuing yesterday's terrific advance the 00 troops occupied Seletar, and enabled the 00 troops fighting to the east of 00 to scatter the enemy. A battalion of the enemy had massed at a strongly-constructed entrenchment with several heavy guns. The Commander of the 00 troops received a bullet in his hip, but he continued to give his orders from a stretcher. The sight greatly encouraged his men.

February 13: All troops assembled at Seletar.

February 14: There was no resistance till a point 4 kilometers east of Thomson village. When we emerged on to the main road leading from Johore Bharu to Shonan Island, the defenses of the enemy became formidable, and we were obliged to spread out to the east and west in two flanking formations and thus, advanced.

British Surrender

February 15. The OO troops emerged on to the coast line and cut off the line of contact between the Changi fortifications and the city of Shonanto. The OO troops occupied the area 1 kilometer north of the airfield. The OO troops captured the 50 meter hill on the northeast of Shonan Island and the OO troops occupied the 58, 55 and 40 meter hills in preparation for a concerted attack on the city. The OO and the OO troops came in just at this moment with the announcement that the enemy had surrendered.

Under the leadership of the Commander of the 00 troops, all the men turned facing the northeast, paying their respects to the Imperial Palace, and shouted Banzai three times.

Tears trickled down the grimy cheeks of the soldiers as the shouts echoed and re-echoed throughout the city of Shonanto.

Rise for Liberation Urged All E. Asians Over Air at Manila

(Continued From Page 1)

in Greater East Asia. At the same time, he urged the necessity of fundamentally revising the guiding spirit of the Philippine education. The instruction on education is as follows:

The education in the Philippines shall be reformed under the following policies:

1. The significance of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be fully recognized, and the part and burden the Philippines are to bear as a link in the Co-Prosperity Sphere must be fully taught for strengthening cooperation with Japan.

2. The idea of depending on Britain and the United States must be abolished entirely, and Philippine culture based on the people's self-consciousness of being Asiatics must be established.

3. The tendency of placing importance on material value must be rejected and morality be fostered.

4. Diffusion of Japanese language is to be encouraged and the use of English is to be abolished.

5. Importance is to be given to the diffusion of primary education as well as occupational education.

6. Love of labor is to be fostered.

Emperor of Japan Decorates Decoux, Indo-China Chief

Domei

HANOI, February 14.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, today was decorated by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun in appreciation of his meritorious services rendered in concluding the military agreement between Japan and French Indo-China. The Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, this morning called on Governor-General Decoux at the latter's official residence and conveyed the gracious Imperial wishes, presenting him with the decoration.

Capture Is Described Of Palembang Airfield

(Continued From Page 1)

light machine-gun bullets incessantly. We closed in, but still 300 meters remained and we had to get under cover for a time to avoid the enemy fire in a trench the enemy had dug.

"In the trench we found a lot of canned pineapple, which provided our God-sent supper. As the darkness of the tropical night descended, several more parachutists arrived.

"When the commander shouted, 'Charge at the cottage!' familiar shots of our machine-guns were heard. Some of us shouted, 'That's our troops!'

"We carried out the death-defying charge. The cottage next to the office building began to emit fire and fleeing enemy soldiers were sighted. From the opposite direction, another unit rushed into the place and thus the airfield was completely occupied at 10:30 p.m.—11 hours after our landing.

"In the tent pitched by the enemy, our wounded soldiers were found but they were all in high spirits. The enemy did not carry out a single night attack.

"About 8:30 the following morning, enemy soldiers numbering 14 or 15 who did not know of our occupation came into the airfield by truck, but they fled at our attack leaving behind several dead.

"That afternoon another parachute unit landed and with this powerful reinforcement we were enabled to expand our activities."

Basic Plan Decided For Renovated Diet

(Continued From Page 1)

ing the House of Peers, and Aiichiro Fujiyama, Hachisaburo Hirao, Takashi Isaka, and Ginjiro Fujihara, representing financial circles. As the head of the organization, General Nobuyuki Abe is now being mentioned.

This central body for recommending candidates is expected to develop, after the conclusion of the election, as a new political party.

Of course, the candidates recommended by the new body will be in a very advantageous position in the election campaign, and also it is natural that those candidates will support the Government, upon election. On the other hand, candidates who are elected without the recommendation of the new body may form a separate group. It is therefore observed in political circles that the results of the proposed recommendation plan depend on its actual operation.

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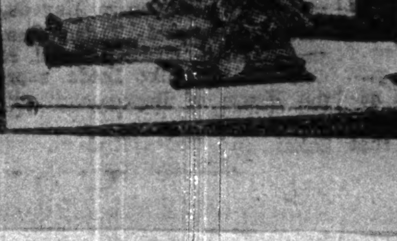

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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,402 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

FIRST VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION IS OBSERVED BY ENTIRE NATION; FLAG PROCESSIONS COVER TOKYO

Endless Stream of People Flows Toward Imperial Palace

CROWDS AT SHRINES

Thousands Visit War and Navy Ministries to Thank Armed Forces of Japan

MANY GREETINGS RECEIVED

The one hundred million subjects of Japan, even including those scattered in the most remote corners of the Empire, jubilantly observed the first Victory Day stipulated by the Government on Wednesday, sharing with each other the joy of celebrating the fall of Singapore and other brilliant military accomplishments of the Imperial Forces.

At noon, each and every man, woman and child throughout the country joined General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, in shouting three rousing Banzai for the health of His Majesty the Emperor.

The biggest function held in the capital on this great day was the gigantic rally at the Hibiya Amphitheater which was sponsored jointly by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Tokyo Prefectural Office, the Tokyo Municipality and the eight leading metropolitan newspapers from 1:30 p.m. in which Premier Tojo and many noted dignitaries took part. Many other functions befitting the auspicious occasion such as flag processions, a march by the National Defense Bicycle Corps and formation flights by student pilots, marked the day's felicitous program.

Thousands Participate

Thousands upon thousands who participated in the long winding procession through the capital's streets flowed endlessly toward the Nijubashi to worship at the Imperial Palace. From here they proceeded to the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan to pay their deep respects to the spirits of those who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the State. A group which attracted the particular attention of the public was a group of ten Thai students who, declaring that Japan's joy is also Thailand's joy, joined the happy crowd, worshipping at the Imperial Palace and paying homage at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Earlier in the morning, group after group of girls' high school students and others surged in front of the War Ministry, shouting Banzai in expression of their gratitude for the officers and men of the Japanese Armed Forces which echoed blocks and blocks away. Inside, H.I.H. Prince Takeda, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff, and other high officers, gathered in the spacious council-room and gave three resounding Banzai for the health of His Majesty the Emperor and for the Imperial Forces.

Meanwhile, members of various public organizations, students, and the general public likewise, crowded in front of the Navy Ministry, each waving a Rising Sun flag. The officials responded to the rousing cheers of the jubilant public and then went on with their task of preparing for the second stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

From the early morning hours until dusk, the compound of the Yasukuni Shrine on Kudan, where the spirits of thousands of departed heroes are enshrined, was filled with the patriotic citizens who gathered there from all directions to pay their respects to the fallen.

Premier Again Shows Kindness

The kindliness of Premier Tojo was again brought to light on this felicitous day at the Premier's official residence. Toward 10:30 a.m., a happy crowd, comprising girls high school students, reached outside the Premier's official residence and tried to enter the compound. Their attempt, however, was foiled as the guard is usually instructed not to let anyone in. Just as the disappointed youngsters were about to turn back, the Premier himself, with a broad grin on his face, appeared from the official residence and instructed the guard to admit the eager throng as this was a special occasion and that he could not bear to see them disappointed.

When the girls lined up to express their felicitation, the Premier, instead of standing on a stool which would place him a step higher than the students, stood on the ground and joined them in shouting Banzai.

Premier Tojo was extraordinarily busy on this day, receiving Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador at the Premier's official residence at 9:00 a.m., paying homage at the Yasukuni Shrine at 9:20 a.m., receiving the girls high school students after his return, broadcasting over the nation-wide hook-up and participating in the mass meeting at Hibiya, etc.

At the Togo Shrine, dedicated to the late Admiral Heihachiro Togo, a ceremony reporting the fall of Singapore was solemnly observed from 2:00 p.m. in which representatives of the Army and Navy Ministers, noted military figures and others totaling some 1,000

(Continued on Page 2)

Aikawa's Corporation To Donate ¥35 Million To Manchoukuo State

It has reliably been learned today that Yoshisuke Aikawa, President of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, with the approval of the general shareholders meeting on February 17, decided to donate ¥35,000,000 from the company's profit of ¥70,000,000 to the Army, Navy and the Government of Manchoukuo as well as to social welfare. The donation, which was decided in commemoration of the fall of Shonanto (Singapore), will consist of ¥10,000,000 each to the Army, Navy and the Government of Manchoukuo and ¥5,000,000 to a social welfare fund.

AMNESTY GRANTED BY H.M. EMPEROR

Imperial Ordinance Published In Special Number Of Official Gazette

PREMIER EXPLAINS DETAILS

Many Will Have Civil Rights Rehabilitated Under Gracious Ordinance

On the auspicious occasion of the nationwide celebrations held Wednesday to mark the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands, the Government, following Imperial sanction, promulgated a special act of amnesty and rehabilitation in the special number of the Official Gazette under date February 18.

The rehabilitation ordinance as well as the amnesty was granted to persons who have been summoned to the colors in connection with the War of Greater East Asia. The Imperial Ordinance No. 94 is as follows:

"We hereby sanction the Rehabilitation Act and let it enforce.

"Those who have lost their civil rights or have had them suspended due to their being subject to punishment heavier than monetary fines and who on that account have their punishment executed or remissed before February 18, 1942, will have their rights rehabilitated at the time when they are summoned to the colors. The same is applied to those who were summoned to colors before, including those mobilized for the China Affair. However, this Ordinance shall not be applicable to those who were given punishment heavier than monetary fines once more after February 18, 1942.

"This Ordinance will come into effect from the day it is promulgated."

Article 9 of the Imperial Amnesty Law is as follows:

Rehabilitation will be granted to those who have lost their ranks or who have had their promotions suspended as determined by law. By Imperial Order, special investigation will be made into these cases, and special persons will receive special attention.

The order does not apply to those who have not completed their terms of punishment, or to those who cannot be pardoned.

The Army and Navy Ministries announced meanwhile, through the respective Ministries, that:

With respect to the Imperial Order No. 94 pertaining to the rehabilitation of offenders, application for the aforesaid rehabilitation should be made to the official censor of the Court-Martial at which the applicant was tried. Failing this application should be made direct to the Army Minister or to the Minister of the Navy.

Justice Minister's Dispatch

Justice Minister Iwamura sent the following dispatch to all the organs of justice throughout the country on Wednesday:

"The Department of Justice is overwhelmed with gratitude at the gracious magnanimity of the amnesty bestowed by His Imperial Majesty today.

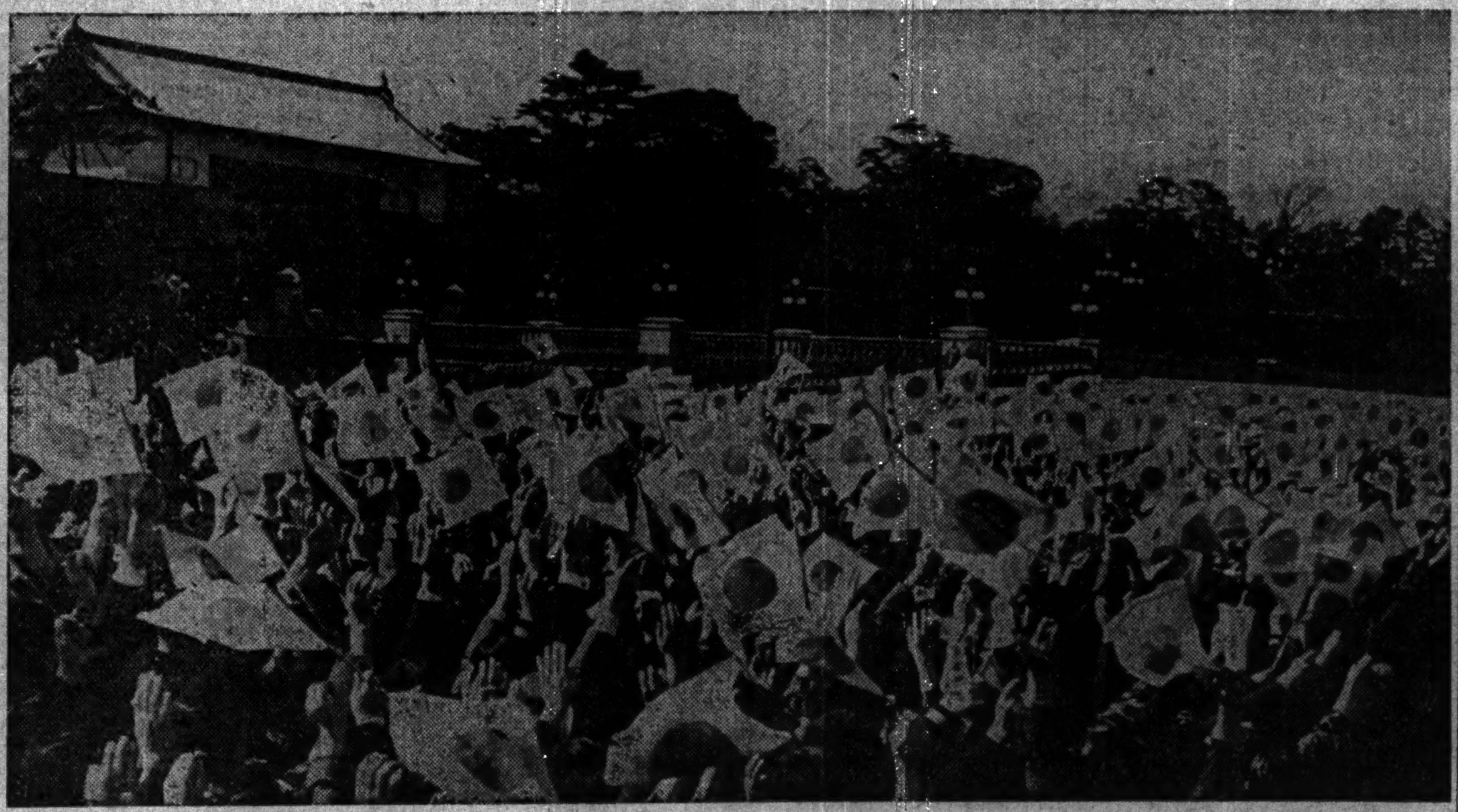
"Let all responsible persons in the service of this Department immediately carry out the Imperial Wish contained in the Order for Amnesty, with due diligence and without mishap. Do not fail to instruct all applicants for amnesty to make their applications at the proper quarters, and to distinguish carefully between those who do and who do not come under the scope of the amnesty.

"Do not fail to instruct those who cannot be pardoned at that time to resolve to become better citizens in future and to devote themselves to the service of His Imperial Majesty."

The Imperial Amnesty Law promulgated Wednesday is the first

(Continued on Page 2)

All Hail Biggest Victory



All day long on the day set aside for the celebration of the conquest of Shonan Island (Singapore), people singly and in groups, from all walks of life, found their way to the front of the Imperial Palace to give three rousing Banzai. All roads led to the Imperial Palace on this memorable day which the Japanese people were given to give vent to their emotion of coming to feel the words of the national anthem that the Japanese Empire shall live on for ages eternal so long as they, the people, each and every, feel that they are integral members of one family. Shown above in the picture are children every one of them holding dearly the Flag of the Rising Sun shouting Banzai in salute to the soldiers who brought down the citadel of British East Asia despotism.

EUROPE PLAYS UP JAPANESE VICTORY

Germany, Italy, Turkey, Eire And Portugal Feature Fall Of Shonan Island

U.S. PRESS PESSIMISTIC

Views Occupation of Palembang as Portentous—London Sees Huge Manpower Lost

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—Apart from lengthy reports published in the Allied and friendly press on events in (Shonan Island) Singapore, all important European newspapers are unanimous in emphasizing that the fall of Singapore will have far-reaching consequences.

Writing in the Diario de Noticias Brigadier General Vasco de Carvalho, Portuguese officer, says that the Japanese victory in Singapore will facilitate the conquest of the Dutch East Indies, and render it much easier to campaign against Burma, and the fate of Chungking will be decided.

The Dublin paper, Irish Press, styles the fall of Singapore as one of the most dramatic events in history, and the Irish Times declares that Singapore's fate was in reality decided when the Japanese delegates left the League of Nations.

The catastrophe of Singapore is written on the blackest page of British history and its disastrous consequences cannot yet be foreseen, says the Istanbul paper Cumhuryet. And the Tasfiri Efkiar is of the opinion that the British will never be in a position to reconquer Hongkong and Singapore.

The Popolo d'Italia, comparing Churchill's funeral speech on the fall of Singapore with Premier Tojo's statement, stressed the fact that Singapore, whose defense cost £60,000,000, was laid to waste in a few days.

U.S. Press Pessimistic

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 17.—Extreme pessimism has been expressed by United States journals over the future of the South Pacific War following the Japanese capture of Singapore and the occupation of Palembang, according to New York reports received here today.

The Associated Press stated that the battle for Malaya has ended with a complete Japanese victory and that the battle for the Netherlands East Indies, on which depends so much, has begun by the Japanese occupation of Palembang, the report stated.

The Japanese now are in a position to multiply quickly their gains and additional heavy blows must be expected, the report said.

The Democracies are now in the midst of a crisis, the Associated Press warned, which demands all their efficiency and determination.

The Democratic Philadelphia Record, meantime, said, while the Allies, behind of Johore Strait, dreamed of security, the same as the French dreamed behind the Maginot Lines, the Japanese went to work.

There is no use minimizing the Japanese victory, the New York Sun declared, adding, the loss of Singapore is more than the loss of a powerful fortress and the Allies must revise in-

(Continued on Page 2)

THEIR MAJESTIES APPEAR AT NIJUBASHI

His Majesty the Emperor, mounted on the Imperial charger "Shirayuki," was pleased to respond to the sincerity of the public by appearing at the Nijubashi at 1:55 p.m. on Wednesday, the Victory Day on which a continual stream of cheering citizens of the capital worshipped the Imperial Palace from the Plaza.

Her Majesty the Empress, accompanied by His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince and T.I.H. Princess Teru, Princess Taka and Princess Yori, likewise honored the deeply inspired public by responding to the worshippers at 2:10 p.m. This is the second occasion in which an Imperial response was given to the people, the first being at the time of the capture of Hankow by the Japanese Forces on October 28, 1938.

Deeply affected by the August presence of Their Imperial Majesties, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince and the Imperial Daughters, the public favored by such a supreme honor pledged further fealty to the Imperial Throne.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

U.P. CORRESPONDENT GLOOMY ABOUT BATAVIA'S FUTURE

Harold Guard, United Press correspondent, who recently arrived in Batavia from Singapore, reported that Batavia is heaven compared with Singapore, but added that he is most pessimistic about its future. In a dispatch to the United States he wrote:

"Compared with Singapore, Batavia is a heavenly refuge all right, but I cannot help sensing an undercurrent of apprehension. Official utterances by the government authorities are not fooling the people about the seriousness of the situation.

"So far, I have had no time to investigate the war preparations of the Netherlands East Indies, but the people seem satisfied that everything possible has been done. This is a fact. The fall of Singapore has opened the Straits of Malacca to the Japanese, who are at this moment flooding toward Sumatra. I almost think I got out of the frying pan just in time to jump into a fire, but Batavia is a swell place, at least for the time being."

AMERICANS EVACUATING FROM NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

As the situation in the southwestern Pacific took on a graver aspect with the fall of Shonan, the evacuation of American citizens from the Netherlands Archipelago has been hastened, according to the United States Consul-General, Walter Foote, at Batavia. He revealed that between 500 and 600 Americans had already departed, and that only 100 are left at the present time.

Consul-General Foote also disclosed that approximately 1,000 Americans had evacuated from Singapore (Shonan) during the past three weeks, and that only 20 had been left when the city was captured by the Japanese.

DRAKEFORD CHARGES LORD BEAVERBROOK WITH OPEN LIE

Australian Minister for Air, Drakeford, charged the former British Minister of Supplies, Lord Beaverbrook, with an open lie when he declared in Canberra on Tuesday that Australia had not received a single plane from Great Britain during the past several months.

Previously Lord Beaverbrook had told Parliament in his capacity as the Minister of Supplies that 900 planes had been sent to bolster Australia's Air Force.

NANKING TO RECEIVE BRITISH CONCESSIONS

Properties at Tientsin and Canton Taken Over by Japanese at War's Start

WERE HELD BY USURPERS

Return of Sites Long Cherished By Rightful Owners at Last Comes

The British concessions at Tientsin and Canton, captured by the Japanese Army at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, will be restored to the control of Nanking, the Board of Information announced Wednesday. The announcement, issued at 5 p.m., reads:

"Upon the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan sent her troops into the British Concessions in Tientsin and Canton and since then the Imperial Forces have held these concessions under their control. The Japanese Government, however, has decided to transfer the administrative functions of these concessions to the jurisdiction of the National Government at Nanking and has notified the latter Government to that effect."

This restoration of control over these concessions to the Chinese authorities will mark the end of a long historic usurpation of jurisdiction over Chinese territory by the British. The concession at Canton, occupying the island of Shameen in the Pearl River and connected by bridges with the main portion of the city, is the site of the oldest British settlement in China. Established by representatives of the British East India Company when that company first started trading at that port in the early 17th century, the settlement was re-organized as a concession under British legal and political jurisdiction following the Opium War of 1840-2.

The concession at Tientsin, organized similarly, was established as the consequence of the Anglo-French War against China in 1858-60 when British influence was extended to the northern part of China.

The return of these concessions has long been a national ideal of the Chinese. Although the restoration of authority to the Chinese Government was agreed to in principle at the time of the Washington Conference in 1921-2, Britain had consistently refused to take any definite action. The fact that it remained for Japan to effect the restoration of long-lost Chinese territories to the jurisdiction of the National Government at Nanking is receiving widespread favorable comment.

FOOD RATION MORE SEVERE

England to Intensify New Restrictions On Textiles Also

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—Hints about new and extraordinary restrictions in the ration of foodstuffs and textiles in England were increasingly dropped by the British press, according to the journals here today.

It was emphasized in this connection that even prior to the fall of Singapore, Anglo-American shipping-tonnage became scarcer day by day.

ALL JAPAN GIVES THREE BANZAI FOR HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR LED BY PREMIER GENERAL TOJO

Fighting Men of Army And Navy Hailed in Radio Speech

BIG RALLY AT HIBIYA

General Tojo Urges Japanese People Fulfil Their Duty as Asia's Leaders

EMPIRE MUST PUSH ON

Premier Hideki Tojo in a radio broadcast from his official residence at noon, Wednesday, led the initiative in shouting three "Banzai" for His Majesty the Emperor on the occasion of the first Victory Day for the 100,000,000 Japanese people. The entire nation joined the Premier in shouting three cheers of "Long Live His Majesty." The Premier's radio speech follows:

"With the capture of Singapore, the key base of the United States and Britain for their domination in the Orient has fallen into Japan's hands. The foundation stones for the construction of Greater East Asia are just about to be consolidated. This is due to the strenuous and brilliant deeds of the peerlessly valorous Japanese soldiers and sailors under the Imperial glory and the unanimous efforts of the 100,000,000 people with their iron solidarity.

"Taking advantage of this first Victory Day, I should like to offer respectfully a long life to His Majesty the Emperor and hope that the entire nation will join me in giving voice to mighty cheers that may rock the Heaven and Earth.

Three Banzai Shouted

"Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor! Banzai! Banzai!"

The Premier later attended the national mass meeting in celebration of the fall of Singapore held at Hibiya Park. In a speech he delivered, General Tojo urged the Japanese people to fulfil their duty as leaders of the work to construct a Greater East Asia and to steep themselves in the achievement of the War of Greater East Asia in cooperation with the East Asian races and friendly European nations. His speech follows:

"Singapore fell into Japanese hands on February 15. Singapore, which had been made the greatest base of British political and military operations in East Asia since about 120 years ago to place the 1,000,000,000 people in Greater East Asia under its permanent domination, has been secured by Japan and will bask in the benign Imperial rule forever. Once the Imperial Army and Navy Forces start their operations everything is carried before them and this has been instanced since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was issued. At the outset of the war, the main forces of the United States and British fleets were annihilated. Hongkong, Manila and Singapore were attacked and captured.

"Thus, all the enemy citadels which for many years have been used for aggression in East Asia have been secured by the Japanese troops. Rising Sun flags are waving over all these districts. Looking back upon the past, it can be seen that the Japanese Empire bore up with unimaginable forbearance under American and British pressure for many years. When, however, the Empire's prestige, authority and existence were on the verge of crisis, an Imperial Order was issued, by which the Army and Navy stood up decidedly in arms against the enemy. Like a storm sweeping away fallen leaves, the Army and Navy Forces carried the enemy before them and have scored brilliant war results. I cannot but feel great emotion and unbounded excitement when I look back upon the developments of the war.

"New Asia has been created out of this glorious victory. A great turning-point in world history is being witnessed. The joy of the 100,000,000 people is so great that they cannot suppress their emotion. It is with awe and trepidation that I say this great victory is solely due to the Imperial glory. And I also express my most profound thanks, with the entire nation, to our loyal and brave officers and men for their gallant deeds on the battle fronts.

U.S., Britain Downed

"Before the outbreak of the War, United States and British leaders under-estimated Japan's strength and mistakenly believed that Japan could be easily overawed by economic pressure and a strengthening of the Japan-encircling front. Facts, however, have disillusioned their anticipation from the start. Moreover, the situation thus created has dragged the American and British peoples into the war against their will. A serious blunder on the part of American and British political leaders has been made.

"The Japanese Empire must continue to win victories until more necessary strategic key points are occupied and important resources are secured and, in cooperation with Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and other East Asiatic

(Continued on Page 2)

Rear-Admiral Someya Listed Among Persons Killed in South Pacific

The names of five navy officers who were killed in action on December 17 in the battles in the South Pacific were announced by the Navy Ministry at midnight Wednesday. These gallant dead are Rear-Admiral Sokichi Someya, who was killed during a battle of a South Sea island; Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander Teruchika Hattori killed in a battle in the Borneo district; Surgeon-Lieutenant Sukeharu Ando whose death took place in a fighting in the Borneo district; Lieutenant Shigeyoshi Mimamoto and Sub-Lieutenant Umeo Fukushima who were killed in a South Sea fighting.

PREMIER TOJO GETS MANY FELICITATIONS

Leaders of Manchoukuo, Thai, Italy and Nanking Wire Congratulations

OCCASION SHONAN IS. FALL

Reply Given to All Four Cables Praying for More Victories

Celebrating the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore) into the hands of the Imperial Forces, the Premiers of Manchoukuo, Thailand and Italy and the President of the National Government of China have sent cables of felicitations to Premier General Hideki Tojo.

In his message of felicitation, Premier Luang Pibul Songgram of Thailand said as follows:

"By occupying Singapore (Shonan Island), the Japanese Empire has achieved the greatest task in the annals of history. This glorious achievement was made possible by the indomitable spirit of the Japanese Forces manifested at a time of national emergency.

"I firmly believe that, with the fall of Singapore (Shonan Island), the dawn of a new century has come to the Japanese Empire and its allied nations. On this occasion I pray for the lasting happiness and prosperity of the friendly Powers. I hereby wish to express my heartfelt congratulation of the Government and people of Thailand toward the success of the Japanese Empire."

Premier Tojo's reply to the Thai Premier follows:

"I am thankful for your cable of congratulation sent to me on the occasion of the fall of Shonan Island.

"Although the military success is attributable to the gallant activities of our officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy under the grace of the Imperial Throne, it owes much to cooperation shown by your Government, army and people since the opening of the war. Tightening further our indomitable resolution, we are determined to forge ahead for the perfection of the new order in the world.

"I hereby wish to express again through Your Excellency our thanks to your Government, army and people and pray for Your Excellency's health."

Similar cables of felicitation and replies were exchanged between Premier Marshal Chang Chung-hui of Manchoukuo, President Wang Chingwei of the National Government of China, Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Premier Tojo.

GHANDI SAID ON WAY TO TALK WITH CHIANG

Leaves Wardha of Central Provinces for Calcutta; Nehru To Assist

Domei

BERNE, February 17.—Mahatma Ghandi, leader of the Indian Nationalist Movement, left Wardha, of the Central Provinces, for Calcutta today, presumably to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Reuters reported here today from Wardha.

Meanwhile Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, one of the foremost leaders of the Indian National Congress Party, arrived in Calcutta today to assist the Mahatma in his parley with the Generalissimo, the report indicated.

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his wife have arrived in Calcutta on their return home to Chungking, according to a London report received here today.

CARIBBEAN ATTACKS FRIGHTEN AMERICA

Daring Raids by German Submarines on Aruba Excite Leading Journals

WARN OF MORE INCURSIONS

U-Boats Account for Total of Nine Ships; All Reported Safe

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Alarmed by daring submarine attacks against oil installations and tankers at Aruba, in the Caribbean Sea, United States newspapers today bitterly attacked military authorities for the lack of preparedness, according to a Washington report received here today.

The New York Times editorially predicted that heavier blows will be delivered in home waters in the future and declared "it is our duty to be prepared," the report said.

Meantime, the New York Herald Tribune asked "if the American garrison has air power, how was the submarine able to attack with impunity?"

The number of ships sunk by German undersea craft in the Caribbean Sea has increased to nine vessels, according to a Boston radio report intercepted here today.

U-Boats Reported Safe

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—During German U-Boat operations in the Caribbean Sea, all the undersea craft have been reported undamaged, competent quarters declared today.

Only 24 hours after Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of War, spoke of the burdens resting on the shoulders of the United States Navy in protecting so many waters including the Caribbean Sea, German submarines actually made their appearance in these waters, shelling the oil refinery of the Standard Oil Company on Aruba Island and torpedoing three tankers totaling 17,400 tons, it was declared here today.

Although Washington officially announced that United States troops had occupied the Dutch islands of Curacao and Aruba to assure better protection and defense of these islands, it is obvious that United States naval and air forces still are not strong enough to prevent German submarines from operating in these waters.

The appearance of German submarines in the Caribbean waters has struck a new blow in supplying the Eastern States of America with oil, as the U-boat attacks chiefly were directed against tankers, which were partly providing the Eastern States with oil from Gulf ports and partly supplying England.

This initial attack on the starting points of United States tankers does not only harass American shores but also menaces the oil supplies to England.

Europe Plays Up Japanese Victory

(Continued From Page 1)

mediately their strategic plans.

The conservative New York Times said the surrender of Singapore means more than a battle lost and demanded that the fall of the fortress must mark the end of "surprises."

The Times also demanded closer co-operation between Great Britain and the United States.

London Circles Comment

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Reports from London reaching here today revealed that military sources there regarded that the fall of 60,000 British troops into Japanese hands has raised a possibility that Britain has suffered the greatest loss of manpower at Shonanto.

They said that the number possibly consisted the entire Shonan garrison.

One commentator said the stories of large-scale evacuations had "no official confirmation whatsoever" and admitted the loss of material equipment was "very heavy."

It was recalled that British losses at Dunkirk were never made entirely clear, though it was estimated that 300,000 troops were saved. It was said about 43,000 of the estimated 60,000 British troops in Greece were saved, while about 15,000 were saved on Crete Island, the report revealed.

Churchill's Position Threatened

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—High political quarters in London are now talking seriously of a possibility that Prime Minister Churchill's own position might be imperiled when he faces the restive House of Commons' next session in the gravest Governmental crisis in his career, reports reaching here from London revealed today.

Responsible circles said bluntly that his career might depend on the attitude he takes toward the Commons.

They further said that if he takes his usual stubborn position, rejecting in advance a swelling demand for drastic reorganization of the war cabinet, his leadership in the Empire's dark hour might be threatened, the reports said.

Oshima Congratulated

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—Dr. Otto Dietrich, German press chief, today called on Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador at the Japanese [illegible] here and expressed his congratulations on the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore). On the occasion, Dr. Dietrich contributed 1,000 marks to the Japanese Red Cross fund.

WAR BULLETINS

JAPANESE FORCES CROSS BILIN RIVER

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, February 18.—Japanese Forces, driving westward from Martaban since Monday afternoon, drove across the Bilin River in the face of stiff enemy fire and now are pursuing the enemy toward Rangoon.

JAPANESE ADVANCE THREATENS RANGOON

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—With Japanese advance units on the Burmese front smashing every resistance in their path, a way has now been paved for concerted and climaxing attacks on a vital point 80 kilometers north of Rangoon to menace the Burmese capital itself, it was learned here from Rangoon today. Meanwhile, Japanese Forces, operating on the west bank of the Salween River, battered British opposition to advance the line of battle 55 kilometers northwest of Martaban, in southern Burma.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN BATAAN

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Japanese artillery fire was fiercely concentrated on Corregidor fort, off the southern point of the Bataan Peninsula, and three other United States bases fringing the Manila Bay, it was announced today by the United States Navy Department according to reports received here from Washington. Japanese artillery fire from the shores of Cavite, in Manila Bay, incessantly were directed at United States and Philippine forces under General Douglas MacArthur. The announcement added Japanese dive bombers relentlessly bombed General MacArthur's positions in the Bataan sector throughout yesterday.

PALEMBANG IS COMPLETELY OCCUPIED

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Japanese Forces completely occupied Palembang, Sumatra, on February 16, according to a Reuter report from Batavia received here today.

First Victory Day Is Feted by Japan

(Continued From Page 1)

persons participated. Streams of other worshippers continued to throng to the shrine throughout the day.

Many Congratulatory Messages

Premier Luang Pibul of Thailand and others representing the friendly nations wired lengthy congratulations to General Tojo. Replies were dispatched by General Tojo to all countries from which congratulatory messages were received.

In Osaka, the enthusiastic public started flocking the shrines as early as dawn to pray for the success of the officers and men fighting on the comprehensive front. Staff officers of the Central District Army Headquarters and those of the Osaka Army Division worshipped the Imperial Palace from the distance while ex-servicemen, students, members of the Young Men's Association, and District Associations numbering in all some 20,000, conducted a flag procession.

At the Nakanoshima Park, a congratulatory rally sponsored under the joint auspices of the Osaka Prefectural Office, Osaka Municipality, and the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry was held from 2:00 p.m. Following the rally, the participants proceeded to the Osaka Defense Headquarters in Otemae and disbanded after shouting resounding Banzai for the Japanese Forces.

In Kobe, felicitous ceremonies were held in the various districts by members of the District and Neighborhood Associations from 9:00 a.m. At noon, some 360 secondary school students gathered at the Minatogawa Shrine and, lead by a brass band, paraded through various avenues singing patriotic songs.

From 1:00 p.m., the Hyogo Prefectural Office, Kobe Municipality and the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry sponsored a mass meeting in which the people's appreciation was expressed for the Armed Forces undergoing various hardships at the fighting front. The German and Italian communities likewise held a ceremony in congratulation of the brilliant victories of the Imperial Forces while Chinese, Indian, Mongolian, Turkish and other residents of races belonging to the East Asiatic countries, observed the significant day in their respective ways.

Kyoto a Sea of Flags

The ceremony in Kyoto was held at a square in front of the Kosho Kenreimon from 10 a.m. In the afternoon, a rally was sponsored by the Prefectural and Municipal Offices and the Kyoto branch of the Taisei Yokusan Kai, following which approximately 3,000 students of the secondary schools in the city and thousands among the general public held a flag procession, converting the entire city into a sea of flags.

In Nagoya, 1,400,000 citizens spent a significant day, participating in a flag procession, visiting the nearest shrines to pay homage and taking part in other ceremonial functions. Lieutenant-General Kushibuchi, chief of the Nagoya Army Division, and representatives of Government offices and civilian companies proceeded to the Atsuta and Gokoku Shrines to pray for the success of the Imperial Forces and to offer their thanks to the enshrined spirit of fallen heroes.

At the naval port of Kure, the feature of the day was the special aerial review of Air Units which got under way from 2:00 p.m.

At the stipulated hour, crack Air Units of the Imperial Forces under the command of Major-General Shunichi Yoshinaga flew over the Kure City and were inspected by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station. Following the ceremony, a part of the formation flew toward Beppu by way of Matsuyama while the remaining division proceeded toward Kyushu via Yamaguchi Prefecture while still another unit headed for Okayama Prefecture.

In Yokohama City, hundreds of Chinese residents thronged the Chuka Kaikan to pay their respects and express gratitude to the Imperial Forces which have scored victories unprecedented in the history of warfare. The Japanese public, on the other hand, celebrated the auspicous occasion to their hearts' content, taking part in a flag procession and a big rally sponsored by the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, Yokohama Municipality and other organizations.

Amnesty Granted By H.M. Emperor

(Continued From Page 1)

amnesty to be granted on the occasion of a military victory.

Tojo Explains Scope

Premier Tojo, in an address today, expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the gracious Imperial amnesty of rehabilitation. His address follows:

"In respectful obedience to the Imperial Will in the carrying out of the present war, the Imperial Forces have overcome all obstacles, and caused the fall of Shonan Island. The War of Greater East Asia is now a big step nearer to its completion, and the one hundred million people of Japan are overwhelmed with joy. On this auspicious occasion, His Imperial Majesty, out of his boundless Virtue, has been graciously pleased to bestow an amnesty to all offenders. The magnanimity of His Imperial Majesty has so touched me that I do not know how to express my appreciation and gratitude.

"The scope of the amnesty includes offenders in Chosen, Taiwan, the Kanto region, and the Southern lands. Special consideration will be given to those who have shown good conduct since the day of their condemnation.

"The following crimes come under the scope of the amnesty:

"(a) Crimes against Article 2 of the Price Control Law which comes under the heading of Crimes Against the National Mobilization Law.

"(b) Attempts at political revolution resulting from misguided patriotic fervor.

"(c) Crimes against the Election Law of the House of Representatives, and against the election laws of authorized meetings. Offenses against Article 112, paragraph 2 of the Election Law of the House of Representatives, and against the subsidiary laws pertaining to the election of members of authorized meetings will be excepted.

"(d) Offenses committed in Chosen, Taiwan, the Kanto Region and the Malay Archipelago connected with the abovementioned crimes.

"Crimes under (a) have been frequent because of the general ignorance of the law, and I expect that many people will be overwhelmed with gratitude at the gracious magnanimity of His Imperial Majesty.

"With regard to (b), I can safely say that there is not a single Japanese who is not burning with patriotic fervor. It is expected that the amnesty for (c) will radically improve the election of members to the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

"All the people of Japan, in obedience to the Imperial Will, must revitalize themselves for further service to their country in this time of unparalleled crisis. Those who commit crimes have themselves to blame, and I earnestly hope the day is not far off when all crimes in this country will be eradicated."

In conclusion, the Premier urged the people to redouble their efforts to fulfil their duties through their respective vocational service so as to set the mind of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor at ease.

Norwegian Youth Bodies

Transocean

OSLO, February 7.—Every Norwegian boy and every Norwegian girl between 10 and 18 must join the youth organization of the Nasjonal Samling, according to a decree issued by the Board for Labor Service and Sports with the consent of the Board for Church and School.

Swiss in Istanbul

Transocean

ISTANBUL, February 8.—The Turkish Government has decided to prolong the Turkish-Italian commercial treaty for another year. Meanwhile, a Swiss trade delegation has arrived in Istanbul in order to discuss Turkish-Swiss trade with the Turkish authorities concerned.

AXIS PLANES POUND LA VALETTA HARBOR

British Convoys, Floating-Dock, Effectively Bombed by Italian-German Units

Domei

ROME, February 17.—Italian-German air formations yesterday repeatedly attacked important targets in Libya and on the island of Malta, it was announced by the High Command at noon today.

The communique reads:

Yesterday the Italian and German air forces repeatedly attacked important targets in Libya and on the island of Malta. In a fierce air combat 17 British aircraft were shot down, 15 of which, by German and two by Italian pursuit planes.

In the Aegean Sea an enemy airplane, which was hit by one of our torpedo airplanes, crashed into the sea.

Shoots Wellington Bomber

Early this morning, enemy planes raided a district near Castell Votrano. Our ground defenses, as a result of prompt action, shot down a Wellington bomber, and the crew of six New Zealanders were taken prisoners.

Another airplane of the same type was compelled to make a forced landing near Modics. The plane, however, was not damaged and seven members of the crew were taken prisoners.

Cause Heavy Damage

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 17.—German submarines and Luftwaffe caused heavy damages on enemy convoys as well as on harbor installations in Malta, according to the announcement made by authoritative quarters.

According to the report, a British convoy consisting of one cruiser and three destroyers was attacked off Alexandria by a German submarine as a result of which two of the British warships were severely damaged.

The same report revealed that during the attacks on British convoys in the Mediterranean on February 13 and 14, one light cruiser, one patrol-boat and two merchant vessels totaling 19,000 tons were sunk, while one destroyer and three merchant vessels displacing more than 25,000 tons were probably sunk and two light cruisers, one additional warship and five freighters were damaged.

It was further announced that the large floating-dock in the harbor of La Valetta, in Malta became a victim of the German air forces. According to observations made by German reconnaissance planes, the dock is now submerged below the surface of the water with only its rails and shattered steel plates sticking out of the water.

Incidentally, this dock was the largest of its kind in the Mediterranean and was capable of accommodating the largest unit of the British Mediterranean fleet. It was constructed in the dockyard of Germany immediately after the World War under the terms of the war reparations.

All Japan Shouts Banzai for Emperor

(Continued From Page 1)

nations, which have already taken up arms, as well as our European allies, Germany and Italy, must intensify the strength of pressure on the enemy. A traveler who is our to make a 100 mile journey should, estimate 90 miles covered as only a half of his whole trip. The War of Greater East Asia has just started. We shall never fear to tread our future path, no matter how dangerous or long it may appear. However, lack of attention to details is a great enemy. Our conviction to win and achieve final victory has been enhanced by Japan's great successes at the very start of the War and this conviction has been consolidated and reassured more than ever before. Japan's status of non-defeat is becoming firmer and more immutable.

"As builders and leaders of this glorious task of setting up Greater East Asia, we must maintain our great pride and sense of serious responsibility and to have the determination to go through thick and thin. I take the opportunity of this first Victory Day, together with the 100,000,000 people of the national to laud, the great war results scored by the Imperial troops, to congratulate Asia for its happy future and, at the same time, to offer the souls of fallen warriors and wounded soldiers and sailors our heartfelt condolences and gratitude, thereby pledging ourselves to achieve the objective of this sacred war."

Power Output in Italy

Transocean

MILAN, February 8.—The generation of electric power in Italy is to be increased from 10 milliard kilowatt hours annually to 30. In order to make this possible, the Italian Minister of Labor has given to representatives of the electric power industry directions concerning the building of new plants.

Fleeing From Rangoon

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, February 17.—With the rapid advance of Japanese Forces, evacuees are fleeing from Rangoon in long continuous lines and the city is now almost deserted with all shops and windows closed, according to information reaching here. Meanwhile, British radio announced that British troops withdrew from a certain city.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Southerners Stand Up

MIYAKO—Japan's policy toward the southern regions is quite clear from Premier Hideki Tojo's declaration. When southern nations which, for a long time, have been under oppression of the Western countries understand Japan's real intention and act in concert with Japan, the situation in East Asia will progress satisfactorily and the long-hoped-for establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be realized without much trouble. The construction of Greater East Asia for East Asiatic nations and maintenance of peace and order in the sphere are missions left to Japan. The time is now ripe for these nations to stand up and jump upon the band wagon that will take them to the goal of their aspirations.

Indian Independence Movement

HOCHI—The fall of Singapore, the citadel of British aggression in East Asia, means a fatal blow to the British Empire, and will surely hasten its collapse sooner or later. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Indian residents in Japan have decided to push their Indian independence movement under the leadership of Rash Behari Bose and other influential Indian residents of Kobe, Shanghai and Bangkok. They are torch-bearers of the independence movement. In India, too, a fierce independence movement is going on.

Britain is probably finding to its bitter experience that "Misfortune never comes singly" as the independence movement in India and among Indians abroad make headway. This situation means Britain has brought a hornets' nest about its ears. Chiang Kai-shek seems to be doing something in India against Japan and for Britain. The enthusiasm of Indians for their independence will not be strifled by efforts of such a man.

British Concessions Transferred

YOMIURI—The administrative right over the British concessions at Tientsin and Canton under Japanese military control will be transferred to the control of the National Government of China, it was announced by the Japanese Government Wednesday, when this country was absorbed in celebrating on elaborate scale the fall of Singapore.

Britain has made these concessions its central bases for its economic and political aggression in China. Moreover, these concessions used to be hotbeds of intrigues, corruption and vice.

That the administration of these concessions has been transferred to the National Government is a manifestation of Japan's broad attitude toward China. In the famous Konoye declaration of 1938 is mentioned Japan's preparedness to return foreign concessions to China and respect China's independence. The present action is just a step toward this.

Measures for Food Problem

CHUGAI—Since the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere includes countries having an export surplus of rice, the food problem in Japan has been stabilized, but the Agriculture and Forestry Minister nevertheless declared that the increased production of this staple food will be continued as heretofore.

Rich as they are in rice production, it is believed inevitable that the export surplus in countries within the sphere will be reduced due to the repercussions of the war. Moreover it is to be taken into account that maritime transportation is extremely congested. It is therefore necessary to realize self-efficiency at least for the time being.

CHURCHILL TELLS M.P.'S NOT TO MAKE ACCUSATIONS

Premier Says He Has No More Information Or Comment Regarding Shonanto

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 17.—According to the British News Service reaching here, Prime Minister Churchill spoke today in the House of Commons with special reference to the successful passage of the German warships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen through the Channel and with reference to the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore) into the Japanese hands.

Prime Minister Churchill further asserted that the German naval action certainly has been of advantage to Britain as it had improved the British naval position in the Atlantic, according to the British News Service.

In connection with the fall of Shonanto, Mr. Churchill declared that he could give no further information and told the members of the House of Commons "not to get excited and to desist from accusations."

British Lose 247 Men

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 17.—In the demoralizing battle off Dover Strait, at which time three German warships sailed safely under the noses of the British from Brest to home ports, the Royal Air Force officially has admitted the loss of 247 airmen, including pilots, mechanics and gunners, according to a London report received here today.

ANIMOSITY AMONG ALLIES

Arrogant Stand of British in Egypt Brews Trouble in Anzac Camp

Domei

ANKARA, February 17.—Increasing difficulties have been growing among British, Australian and the so-called Allied troops in Egypt, according to reliable reports received here from Cairo today.

Australians, who have been bearing the brunt of the battle, and Allied troops composed of Poles, Greeks and De Gaullists have been reported to resent the arrogant attitude of the English soldiers, who are not only better paid than their comrades but receive better living quarters and rations.

AUSSIE WAR PRISONER ADMITS JAPANESE STRONG

Captain Brook Has Nothing But Contempt for British Officers and Men

Domei

SHONANTO (SINGAPORE), February 17.—The only wish which has been expressed by Captain George Brook, who led Australia's 37th Battalion of the Eighth Division, and who is prisoner here, has been that Sydney, his home town, would be spared from becoming the next theater of war, a Domei correspondent here reported today.

Captain Brook is quartered with many other comrades in Padang Square on the Shonanto (Singapore Harbor) waterfront, across the street from the Victoria Memorial Hall.

Praising Japanese warplanes and marksmanship, Captain Brook admitted, "Your warplanes are the deadliest of weapons you've brought to the island battle." He elaborated without reserve, "We couldn't get away from them."

"The Japanese rifle and cannon fire were so accurate you must have had fifth columnists reveal the range to you," he remarked.

Not unlike the other enemy troops who fought along with the British, the Captain had nothing but contempt for the British soldiers declaring, "I wouldn't be surprised if all your war prisoners are Australians and Indians," the report concluded.

To Protect French Workers

Transocean

BERLIN, February 10.—A special office entrusted with the protection of the 100,000 Frenchmen working in the Reich was inaugurated here yesterday. The new office has no diplomatic character. Branch offices will be placed in charge of Frenchmen enjoying consular privileges.

CHURCHILL BLAMED FOR BRITISH PLIGHT

Wilhelmstrasse Says Leader Had Bungled When He Stuck To Roosevelt

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—The successive defeats of the British forces in the Pacific and East Asia are a direct consequence of the near-sighted policy of the Churchill Government, German official circles pointed out today in commenting on the recent speech of Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the House of Commons.

The reaction in the Wilhelmstrasse to Prime Minister Churchill's speech may be summarized as follows:

"Not only the present war policy of the Churchill Cabinet has led to the greatest defeats in the British history such as they suffered in Addalsnes, Dunkirk, Greece, Crete, Libya and Shonanto (Singapore), but politically Britain has lost its friends on the continent.

"British influence is completely eliminated from Europe and Europe itself is united against Britain.

"Churchill has become a tool of the Roosevelt Administration in the war agitation against Germany. In the vague hope of armed assistance from the United States, Mr. Churchill has fallen in with the American imperialism and declared war on the Axis Powers.

"Although Prime Minister Churchill knows too well that President Roosevelt's armament figures are nothing but the greatest of all American bluffs, he is trying to induce his countrymen to final efforts by pretending that American war help will come. The landing of American troops in Britain is only a means to obtain a better hold over England for the Roosevelt Administration.

"The war between Japan and Britain is exclusively Prime Minister Churchill's fault. Because the British policy became completely dependent on the U.S. policy, the Churchill Government had to follow the Roosevelt policy against Japan.

"Prime Minister Churchill, who has already contributed to the general poverty of England through his war-policy, is now staking the nucleus of the British Empire, India. Prime Minister Churchill is a military amateur and a politician without morals."

Japanese in Australia

It was revealed Wednesday that names of 139 Japanese nationals, who are interned in Australia, were communicated to the War Prisoners Information Bureau in Tokyo on February 12, by the International Red Cross in Geneva.

ROOSEVELT TALKS WAR WITH BRITISH DELEGATE

Holds Serious Discussions With Lord Halifax—Later Calls Military Chiefs

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—President Roosevelt invited for supper at the White House this evening, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, when serious discussions of the Greater East Asia War featuring the fall of Shonanto (Singapore), were held between the British and American statesmen, it is reliably learned here from Washington.

Immediately following the supper conference, the President summoned to the White House General George Catlett Marshall, Chief of Staff, Admiral Harold L. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, Major-General Henry E. Arnold, Chief of Army Air Corps, and Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, to formulate future policies to cope with the loss of Shonanto and to do away with the threat to the Netherlands East Indies, the report concluded.

1,000 Japanese Interned

Domei

LISBON, February 17.—Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the United States Government has interned 3,848 nationals of Axis countries, United States authorities announced today, according to a report arriving here from New York today. The same anouncement added that one-third of the Axis internees are Japanese subjects residing principally in the states of California, Oregon and Washington.

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DISMAL FUTURE SEEN FOR GENERAL CHIANG

Burma Road Useless Now With Fall of Last British Outpost in Asia

A dismal future was depicted by the Asahi and Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondents regarding the future of the Chungking regime with the fall of Shonan Island (Singapore). While the Tokyo Nichi Nichi reporter pointed out that the possibility of Chungking entering into a separate peace agreement with Japan depended on whether the moderates in the Chiang regime will be able to get the nationalists around to their point of view, the Asahi reporter stated:

"The fall of Shonan Island means much. It means, in the first place, that Britain's last base for the domination of East Asia has gone and secondly that the vestiges of Britain's political and economic influences in this part of the world have been eliminated.

"The capture of Shonan Island is also a severe blow for the Chungking regime. The Japan-resisting regime can no longer hope for material aid from Britain and for that matter the United States.

Road No Longer Safe

"While the Union Jack flew over Shonan Island, the Burma Road, the only principal route of supply to Chungking, was safe to a certain extent. Most of the aid to Chungking from Britain and the United States followed this route.

"The road, 960 kilometers long, was constructed by Chungking with British aid. Seven months were required in completing the highway.

"With the fall of Shonan Island, the Burma Road is in danger. The day is not distant when the road will be rendered absolutely useless. The fate of the road is being sealed as Imperial Forces continue their advance in Burma.

"It is doubtful whether the Burma Road has played any large role in the maintenance by Chungking of anti-Japanese resistance. It is true that Chungking's trade with America, Britain, and other countries opposed to Japanese policy followed this road. But it was not trade, but war materials which Chungking wanted sent over the road when it constructed the highway. Records show that only small quantities of war materials, including airplanes, tanks and gasoline, were transported to Chungking over it.

"What was it that made Chungking attach so much importance to the road? The answer is in the fact that it was something of an advertisement to the Chinese of Chungking's connection with Britain and America, the world's two greatest capitalistic countries. There is no doubt as to the large part the road played in rallying the Chinese behind Chungking in the war of resistance against Japan.

"The United States and Britain have recently given $500,000,000 and £50,000,000 credits to Chungking. These countries must have known that these credits would not help Chungking to any extent to continue its resistance against Japan. Their motive was the desire to prevent the Chinese public from forming an impression that they could no longer be depended upon to help Chungking. These credits were of a piece with those Britain and America promised to Chungking following the conclusion of the Japan-Soviet neutrality pact in April last year.

"According to reports, General Chiang Kai-shek accompanied by his wife, flew to India some time ago for conferences with the Indian authorities. He was reported to have asked the Indian authorities to send troops to cooperate with Chungking in the defense of Burma. It is hard to believe that he should have made such a foolish proposal. Indian and Chungking troops defending Burma would promptly be the target of Japanese attack. It is likely that he discussed British proposals for the dispatch of Chungking troops to defend Burma.

May Become Active

"Now that Shonan Island has fallen, General Chiang and his American advisers, some of whom have returned to America to report to Washington, are expected to be up and active.

"The surrender of Shonan Island has isolated the Chungking regime from the Chinese merchants in the southern region upon whom it has been relying to a great extent. Henceforth it will be impossible for Chungking to expect any great aid from these Chinese merchants. Some of these merchants have changed their attitude and have offered to cooperate with Japan. Others will follow suit if they realize that there is no way for them to continue in business except by collaborating with the Japanese in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

A Shanghai dispatch to the Nichi Nichi depicts a similar gloomy picture of the future of the Chungking regime as a result of the fall of Shonan Island. The writer of the dispatch says:

"The fall of Shonan Island has driven General Chiang to a corner. He must be resigned to the loss of the Burma Road, Chungking's last route of supply. He must also face mounting opinion in his own camp in favor of a separate peace with Japan.

"Apparently the advocates of a policy of a war to the finish with Japan are dominant in Chungking circles. As a matter of fact, the moderates who favor peace with Japan are gaining the upper hand. Britain and America are ceasing to rely on Chungking as a partner in the war. This is another factor for the headway which is made by the peace movement in the area under Chungking control.

"General Chiang has several problems to overcome before he can make a decision on concluding peace with Japan. One of these problems is the Nationalists. This group which together with the Communists is controlling Chungking is violently opposed to any idea of peace with Japan. General Chiang himself could not continue in office if the Nationalists withdrew their support from him. The Communists are not so violently opposed to the moderates as the nationalists. They were said to have been in the background of the attempt of the moderates to save some of their leaders who had been imprisoned by Chungking. How soon General Chiang will abandon the hope of bringing the war of resistance to a successful conclusion depends on the extent to which the moderates will succeed in influencing the Nationalists and Communists to share their views in favor of a separate peace with Japan."

Addressing Huge Gathering at Hibiya, Celebrating Shonan Isle Victory

The first Victory Day Rally participated in by 34,000 persons was held at Hibiya Park beginning 1 p.m. Wednesday to celebrate the fall of Singapore (Shonan Island). The event, sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Asia Development Federation, the Metropolitan Police Board and other leading organizations, was attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, and diplomatic representatives of the Axis allies and friendly nations. Photos, left to right: General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Tokyo; Premier Tojo; and Mario Indelli, Italian Ambassador.

U.S. NOW DOUBTING BRITISH SINCERITY

Effect of Singapore Fall on America Far-Reaching, Asahi Hears

The surrender of Shonan Island or Singapore Island, has greatly dismayed the people of the United States, according to the Buenos Aires correspondent of the Asahi.

The correspondent suspects that the fall of Britain's last base in East Asia is giving the Americans cause to doubt whether it can now be considered wise to cooperate with Britain in the struggle against the Axis Powers.

"The Americans are reacting slowly to the surrender of Shonan Island," says the Asahi correspondent. "Judging from appearances, the effect of the Shonanto debacle on the morale of the Americans is going to be far-reaching.

"Upon receipt of the news of the fall of Shonanto, President Roosevelt called a conference of high American officers and members of the British military mission in the United States. The meeting, at which Secretary of War Stimson was also present, is reported to have discussed the situation caused by the fall of Shonanto and also the departure of the main body of the German fleet from Brest.

May End in Defeat

"Discussing the psychological effect of the fall of Shonanto on the American people, one is apt to remember a statement made by the newly appointed British Ambassador to America, William Standley, last December to the press, as quoted by a war correspondent of the New York Times. Mr. Standley said in effect that it is within the realm of possibility that the United States will be defeated altogether in the current war

"It is slowly dawning upon the minds of the Americans that the Japanese Forces, which have scored a series of victories in the war in the southwestern part of the Pacific, will shortly consolidate positions in this region from which it will be impossible to oust them.

"The news of the departure of the German fleet from Brest, coming on the heels of the report of the surrender of Shonan Island, has intensified the dissatisfaction of the American people with the British method of conducting the war. From criticizing the manner in which Britain is carrying on the war, it will not be a long step before the people start beginning to doubt whether the war being fought in the Pacific is an American war. This sentiment of doubting the wisdom of carrying on the war in the Pacific already exists among those Americans who opposed the idea of sending American troops outside the Western Hemisphere prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"That the Americans are beginning to suspect that the war in the Pacific is not theirs will be seen from the fact that greater prominence was given by the American Press to the departure of the German fleet from Brest than to the surrender of Shonanto.

"This successful operation of the German fleet spells a threat to the United States. The Atlantic may no longer be safe for America. It is easy to imagine that the American people are saying to themselves: 'We wonder what the British are doing. They have lost Shonanto, which was of vital importance to their country. They have allowed the German fleet to break out from Brest. It is beyond our understanding that Britain did nothing to prevent Germany from building up a navy which would be a serious menace to our country.'

Isolationists May Rise

"The fall of Shonanto and the departure of the German fleet from Brest are events which are sure to considerably excite the Isolationist and anti-British elements in the United States, of which there were many throughout the country prior to the War of Greater East Asia.

"As the War of Greater East Asia progresses, a great change is expected to take place in the attitude of the American people toward the policy of their Government which brought them into war. The defeat of the American Pacific fleet in the Battle of Hawaii had the effect of uniting American opinion on the war. Many events have taken place since the Hawaiian debacle and these are beginning to make the Americans ask themselves whether it is worth while to continue the war. Signs are increasing of the gradual collapse of the home front of the United States

"The Americans are getting into a mood to be critical of any who would see them unite in fighting what their rulers term the war to purge the world of the Axis Powers. They say to themselves: 'We determined to unite in repulsing attempts to invade our country. President Roosevelt has been saying to us that Japan intends to attack and conquer America. There are mounting indications, however, that Japan is interested only in the southwestern part of the Pacific.'

"The American people are coming round to the view that it will be impossible for Japan and America to be successful in invading each other's territory.

"There are increasing indications that there will be growing opposition in America to the continuance of the war with Japan as the conflict progresses. One is almost certain that any organized attempt in America to oppose the maintenance of the struggle will be led by the Isolationists, pacifists, and anti-British elements. The American newspapers indicate that these elements are on the lookout for an opportunity to start a drive to influence American opinion in favor of suspending the war."

Motor Road in Italy

Transocean

TRIESTE, February 7.—Construction work is to begin as soon as possible on an automobile highway from Trieste to Odessa, it was announced here yesterday. The highway is to connect up with the highway from Bordeaux via Rino, Milan, Venice, Trieste and thence via Belgrade and Bucharest to Odessa. It is to be called the "46 Parallel."

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ALMOST WIPED OUT

Nazis Encircle Reds Who Had Counter-Attacked in Central Sector

Domei

BERLIN, February 17.—The High Command at noon today issued the following communique in regard to the war situation in the central sector of the Eastern Front

The communique reads:

In the course of recent fighting in the central sector of the Eastern Front, enemy forces, which succeeded in piercing our lines situated at a point 80 kilometers southeast of Vyasma, were encircled by our forces in our counter-attack and almost annihilated.

In the above fighting, our troops captured 1,848 prisoners, while booty gained by our forces included 7 tanks, 86 guns, a number of machine-guns, grenade projectors, horse drawn sleds and a large quantity of other war material.

In addition, about 5,000 bodies of the Soviet troops were left on the battlefield.

During the period from February 14 to 16, a total of 78 tanks and 134 guns were captured or destroyed in the fighting on the Eastern Front.

The Soviet airforce yesterday suffered a loss of 48 machines, while 4 German planes are missing.

German submarines entered the Caribbean Sea yesterday and sank three enemy tankers, totaling 17,400 tons off the islands of Aruba and Curacao, where they shelled oil refineries and harbor establishments.

In North Africa, no important engagements are reported. Near Alexandria, a German submarine attacked a British naval squadron, consisting of one cruiser and three destroyers. Two enemy ships were seriously damaged by torpedo hits.

Flying singly, British bombers entered Germany last night. However, one enemy plane was shot down.

Soviets Suffer Losses

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 17.—"The war of attrition which the Bolshevists intended to wage against Germany is turning out to be a war of attrition against the Bolshevists themselves," stated a competent military spokesman reviewing the situation on the Eastern Front. His review follows:

"The elasticity of the German lines is being reflected by the announcements of the German High Command. When the Soviets, for instance, believed to have taken some village they are very soon ejected from it again by German counter-attacks or they are being cordoned off and finally annihilated. Their waves of incessent attacks are again and again being frustrated by German fire, costing the Soviets extremely great losses. Thus, according to the last army bulletin, the enemy was cordoned off 8 kilometers south of Vyasma where he lost 5,000 dead and 1,848 prisoners, 17 tanks, 86 guns, shells and numerous vehicles. In another pocket, 375 Soviet soldiers surrendered, leaving 450 dead in front of the German lines.

"In the northern sector of the front, the enemy attacked some places with a great superiority in men. The German troops evacuated this place but before the Soviet troops could actually gain a firm footing there they were ejected again by German counter-attacks. After having cleared the battlefield, a total of 762 dead Bolshevists were counted and 20 guns, numerous shell throwers, rifles, ammunition, machine-guns automatic pistols and other infantry weapons were captured. Outside Leningrad, a small detachment of shock troops of the SS penetrated the enemy positions and after hand-to-hand fighting, enemy dug-out and machine-gun nests as well as enemy bunkers were destroyed.

"Everywhere the losses of the Soviets are incomparably greater than our own losses. Fighting is particularly lively in the southern sector of the front. In the course of fighting which developed on the left wing on the southern sector of the front, the Soviets lost a total of 4,250 dead in the course of two days. They attacked with the help of artillery, tanks and airplanes. After having warded off these attack for a whole day the German troops started counter-attacking, throwing the enemy back a great distance. They captured five guns, two fighting cars of the heaviest type, numerous infantry weapons and other war material."

To characterize the conditions in the Soviet army, the spokesman pointed out that the numerical strength of the Soviet formations was now considerably smaller than at the beginning of the war. The sacrifice of 4,000 to 5,000 men in a few days means for the Soviets the loss of several regiments, he concluded.

Spring Drive Expected

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, February 16.—With German air forces attacking Malta, German and Italian troops advancing into Libya, and active diplomatic campaigns being made in southwestern Europe, it is generally observed that the spring offensive of the Axis forces is to commence soon.

According to information reaching Lisbon from various sources, the attention of German and Italian forces is now directed to the eastern Mediterranean area. This observation is mainly based on the following information:

1. German forces stationed in Rumania and Bulgaria have recently been greatly increased, while Rumanian and Bulgarian troops are reorganized and strengthened.
2. Nazi forces assembled many ships at Greek ports and those ships are loaded with boats that could be instantly assembled. Also they carry bridge construction materials and lumber and are regarded as preparations for landing on enemy territory.
3. Bombers, fighters and transport planes are detailed to all bases of German troops.
4. At a shipbuilding yard of Genoa, Italy, a German battleship of the Deutschland type is completed and is to be put in service soon. Though this report is not confirmed, it is believed that the battleship may take part in attacking Suez.

Among military observers of Lisbon, a view is gaining ground that Germany may advance into the Caucasus through Turkey, Iraq and Iran. This view is greatly backed not only by the success of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German Panzer Forces in North Africa, but also by the surrender of Shonan Island (Singapore).

On the other hand, reports from London say that the British Government is giving utmost attention to the defense of western Asia by changing the commanders of the British forces in Iran and Iraq, and also by increasing the naval strength in the Mediterranean.

200 Indian Patriots in Japan Rally Under Bose, All Pledge to Fight for National Independence

Two hundred Indian patriots in Japan have volunteered to devote themselves to an independence movement of India, according to Domei.

These patriots under the leadership of Rash Behari Bose, famous independence leader and a naturalized Japanese, held an inaugural meeting of the movement at the Sanno Hotel, Akasaka-ku, Tuesday, when a declaration urging Indians to stand up for the movement was issued. Several prominent Indian residents here, including A.M. Sahay, Rajah Pratap and others, are assisting Mr. Bose in the movement.

These Indian patriots have decided to rally 1,760,000 Indians in various countries included into the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, mainly, Burma, Thailand, Japan, Malaya, China and French Indo-China under their banner for the realization of the independence of India and for the prosecution of a vigorous anti-British movement. For this purpose, the leaders together with members of the new league will maintain close connections with the homeland. They also will ask Indian war prisoners in the War of Greater East Asia to cooperate with them for the realization of what Premier Tojo calls "India for the Indians."

Mr. Bose on Wednesday called on Mitsuru Toyama, noted patriot, who protected Mr. Bose when the Indian patriot as political refugee came to Japan 27 years ago, and thanked Mr. Toyama for his past favors, as his long-cherished hope of independence movement has started to take definite shape with the fall of Singapore.

NIPPON PATRIOTISM GIVEN BIG WRITE-UP

Rumanian Government Paper Says People's Sacrifice Answer to Nation's Might

Transocean

BUCHAREST, February 10.—The patriotism of the Japanese people and their willingness to sacrifice for their country was featured in yesterday's edition of the Unirea, which is generally regarded as organ of the Rumanian Government.

The paper points out that since the beginning of hostilities in China up to the beginning of this year, the Japanese people had presented the Japanese Army with 800 airplanes, 200 tanks and other quantities of war material.

In the same way as Germany, Japan has furnished an example of highest national solidarity. The admirable spirit of cooperation of the Japanese, continues the paper, is reflected daily in news dispatches from various fronts.

The Japanese Army was advancing victoriously on all fronts. Japan, formerly enclosed from all sides, had now captured the living space due to her, restoring liberty in the Pacific.

After capturing a number of British and American bases, the Japanese were threatening the very heart of the British Colonial Empire. All these victories, says the paper, were due to the sacrificial spirit of the Japanese people and their understanding for the necessities of war. The example set by the Japanese, by Germany and by Fascist Italy were to be regarded as a stimulant for other nations.

In conclusion the paper declared that the Rumanian people should strive to live up to the examples set by Germany, Italy and Japan.

Sudan Facing Shortage

Transocean

ANKARA, February 8.—The British Governor-General of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Sir Hubert Huddleston, in a speech over the Khartoum radio yesterday, declared that an acute shortage of imported goods must be expected in the coming weeks because of the dangers to shipping in the Indian Ocean, according to reports received here last night.

PUBLIC PROPERTIES ON SHONAN IS. SAFE

Japanese Troops Find Electric Lights, Water Mains and Others Undamaged

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, February 17.—A Domei correspondent accompanying Japanese troops into the former city of Singapore reported that Japanese Forces marching into the interior of the metropolis found electric lights, water mains and numerous other public utilities undamaged.

While 60,000 British troops were being disarmed yesterday a majority of the one million civilians, who had failed to evacuate, were hastily returning into the city.

The correspondent continued that long columns of Japanese troops marching toward the city were met by two motorcars of British military commissioners flying white flags, south of Bukit Timah, in the central region of the island.

As the occupying forces reached the outermost British defenses in the northern section of the city, they found trenches dug in the British residential quarters and guns protruding out of the bushes.

British stragglers, caught by the reporters during the march reportedly complained that the retreat of Australian forces from their positions, following Japanese landings on the island, was the immediate cause of the swift collapse of the fortress.

The streets were confusingly jammed with British troops and civilians, and the sight of so many people was the first for the Japanese soldiers during their entire 77 days campaign, the correspondent revealed.

One Japanese detachment arriving at the police headquarters in the center of the city immediately occupied the premises, while British police officials remaining within the building promptly began to cooperate with the Japanese to maintain public order throughout the city.

The central railway depot was likewise seething with British prisoners and civilians and the clock on the station wall indicated it had stopped at 5:20 o'clock. The station was almost roofless due to a bomb hit.

The telephone office, postoffice, city chamber of commerce building and banks had been converted into field hospitals by the British, and all were flying the Red Cross flags, the correspondent concluded.

FRANCE TO BOOST SPORTS

Teachers to Get Bonus Who Excel In Athletics

Transocean

VICHY, February 7.—A sum of 75,000,000 francs, to be used as special bonus for school teachers who excel in furthering sports and education in schools, has been added to the 1942 Budget by the Minister of Finance.

Teachers must carry out an entirely new program with regard to sports and general education, according to the Commissar-General for Education and Sports, Jean Borotra.

The new credit will make it possible to pay a bonus ranging from 500 to 3,000 francs to about 75 per cent of all teachers, it is stated.

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E. ASIAN COUNTRIES TO GET MORE FILMS

Japanese Newsreels, Cultural Features and Dramas to Be Distributed From April

With all members of the board of directors headed by Taiji Uyemura having been appointed, the Japan Motion Picture Distribution Company will inaugurate its gigantic business of distribution of all films—dramatic, cultural features and newsreels—in Japan Proper as well as abroad. Concrete distribution measures will be set up before the end of March and all productions will simultaneously be distributed from April.

Under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipality and the Japan Motion Picture Association, a special program of war newsreels will be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6 p.m. on February 28. All newsreels produced by the Japan Eigasha, depicting the scenes of actions on various fronts of the War of Greater East Asia since its start, will be shown. In addition, "Umi no Haha" (Mother of the Sea), a dramatic film by Nikkatsu, will also be exhibited.

To give the people in the occupied regions of the South an opportunity to understand and recognize the real meaning and brilliant achievements of the Japanese troops in the War of Greater East Asia, the Japan Eigasha has decided to turn out extra newsreels twice a month starting the end of this month. The films are to be shown at Rangoon, Balik Papan, Manila and Shonanto (Singapore).

"Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers), which is nearing completion by the Tamagawa studio of Nikkatsu with the support of the War Ministry, will be specially released at the Nippon Gekijo on March 4. On and after March 5, the picture is scheduled to be presented at the leading theaters under Nikkatsu banner in addition to Nippon Gekijo.

To consolidate motion picture distribution in Chosen, an association to be called the Chosen Eiga Kyokai will be established in the near future, for which the establishment committee has been organized with Mr. Mori, chief of the Library Section of the Government-General of Chosen, as chairman.

The Japan Eigasha has started preparations for the production of two cultural features dealing with subjects of tropical interest. They are called "Muteki Nippon Kaigun" (The Invincible Japanese Navy), and "Senkyo Nyusu no Dekirumade" (Until War Newsreels Are Produced).

The Education Affairs Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen has endorsed three domestic pictures, as particularly suitable for showing before school children. They are "Mai Agaru Jonetsu" (A Burning Passion) by Shinko, "Shima" (Island) by Riken and "Shonen Hyoryuki" (Young Adventurers) by Toho.

The Thai and French Indo-China versions of newsreels, which the Japan Eigasha will shortly send to those two countries, embrace the latest developments in the war, the features having Thai's declaration of war against the United States and Britain, Rising Hongkong and Manila, Bloodless Occupation of Bismarck Archipelago, Bombardment on Medan and Sumatra, Assault on Bataan Peninsula and Spearhead Entry into Johore Bharu.

A party of 14 actors and actresses of the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, accompanied by Noboru Nakamura and cameramen, left Tokyo recently for location scenes at Akakura for "Ningen Doshi" (Fellowmen), a modern melodrama, starring Michiko Kuwano and Shin Saburi.

Of the 473 scenarios collected by the Riken Eiga for a prize contest, the following were selected. They are "Utsukushiki Tankyu" (Wonderful Research), "Osanaki Kagakusha" (Young Scientists), "Chochiku" (Saving), 'Kumo" (Clouds), "Tokei no Rekishi" (The History of a Clock), and 'Kaigan no Sakyu" (Sandhill on The Seaside). There being no first prize (¥500 in cash) winner, the sum was contributed to the Japan Motion Picture Magazine Association.

"Boro no Kesshitai" (A Death-Defying Unit on A Watch-Tower) adapted by Yusaku Yamagata from the original story by Ryuichiro Yagi, will be produced by Toho with an excellent cast consisting of Den Ohinata, Setsuko Hara and Heihachiro Okawa, with whom Chosenese screen players, including Tai Kun, Cho Jio, Kin Kai and Rei Cho, will collaborate. The story deals with the episodes of the border patrolmen in Chosen.

"Dai Toa Senso Gekimetsu Senki" (The Diary of the War of Greater East Asia) by Nichiyei, and "Warera no Heiki Bakudan" (Bomb Shells) by Riken, are included among the latest cultural features approved by the Education Ministry.

Produced by the Japan Cultural Film Company, "Amerika Taiheiyo Kichi" (The American Naval Bases in the Pacific), a "recording" picture, will be simultaneously released from February 26, at the local motion picture theaters under Nikkatsu management.

"Kancho Imada Shisezu" (The Spy Still Lives) is the title of a new picture, the shooting of which has recently been started at the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company with Kozaburo Yoshimura directing. Shin Saburi will take the male lead, with Michiko Kuwano opposite him.

The Tokyo Municipality will sponsor the first meeting of enjoying motion pictures recommended by the Education Ministry. It will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 1 p.m., Saturday when two films "Shima" (Island) by Riken, and "Mai Agaru Jonetsu" (A Burning Passion) by Shinko will be shown together with newsreels.

In view of the necessity of further development as a result of the continued successful operations of the War of Greater East Asia, the South Sea Motion Picture Association is planning to strengthen its activity to serve the country through cultural motion pictures.

"Kiboho" (The Range of Hope), a dramatic film produced by Daito, has been decided by the Education Ministry as unfit for showing before children under 14.

As a result of the establishment of the Japan Motion Picture Production Company, the Shinko, Daito and Nikkatsu studios upon completion of the pictures. "Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers), "Dai Goretsu no Kyofu" (Terrors of the Fifth Column), "Miyamoto Musashi Ichijoji Ketto" (Fighting at The Ichijoji Temple), "Shugen Zenya" (On the Eve of A Wedding), and "Kessen Hannyazaka (A Decisive Fight) now under production will cease film production individually after February.

The leading players of Shochiku, Shinko, Toho, Nikkatsu and Daito, five motion picture companies, will start a joint collection of comfort bags, 300 in number, to be sent to the Japanese soldiers, now fighting for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Senso to Supotsu" (War and Sports), one of the latest productions by Riken, has formally been approved by the Education Ministry as a cultural feature.

Currently showing at the Hogakuza is a German movie entitled "Der Student von Prag" featuring Edna Greyff and Adolf Wahlbruck. The picture is released in Tokyo by the Cocco Cinema Company.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Stimulated by the outbreak of this unprecedented historic war, the War of Greater East Asia, a change in name of the Nippon Gekijo or that of the Imperial Theater is said to be under contemplation by the Takarazuka Theatrical Company, the owner of these popular theaters. "The Dai Toa Gekijo" (The Great East Asia Theater) is the new name now being considered for one of these theaters in an effort to leave the impression of the present war permanently in the peoples' bosom. On the other hand, some circles in Japan's theatrical world advocate that the Kokusai Gekijo (the International Theater), Asakusa Park, is the playhouses whose name should be revised. It is thought, however, that it will be difficult for the Shochiku interests to immediately adopt such a plan since the Takarazuka Company initiated the idea. The Kokusai Gekijo is under the management of the Shochiku.

"Shinjuwan" (Pearl Harbor) is the title of a new play by Tamotsu Takata, which will feature the March bill of the Tokyo Gekijo. The drama will be staged with an all-star cast of the Shimpa dramatic troupe headed by Noboru Umejima, Makoto Kobori and Rokuro Kitamura. Two other plays such as "Yusuzumeso" (a love by Chiyo Tsutsumi, and "Eiyen no Ryojin" (Husband) by Nobuko Yoshiya will also be presented.

For the special memorial performance for Kakitsu Bando, well-known kabuki actor of the Meiji days, which is being planned for March at the Kabukiza to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his death, "Futaba Chocho Kuruwa Nikki" (A fashionable melodrama of Yedo dealing with two chivalrous men) is most likely to be staged with Uzayemon Ichimura in the title role. Kikugoro Onoye will play the role of Chogoro, another hero in the play, for the first time in his stage career. It is said that "Moritsuna Jinya" (The War Camp of Moritsuna), in which the late actor distinguished himself, also will be staged. For Kikugoro's vehicle, a detective drama known as "Kampei no Shi" (The Death of Kampei) is scheduled to be produced.

At the Yurakuza, the traditional puppet show known as the Awaji Ningyo Geijutsu headed by Rokudayu Kobayashi will be presented on February 26. The program will be opened by the showing of a culture film entitled "Awaji Ningyo Shibai" (The Awaji Puppet Theater). The principal stage offerings will include "Kami no Mai" (The Dance of God), "Futaba no Kusunoki" (A Camphor Tree), "Taikoki" (The Wrath of Mitsuhide), and "Ichinotani Futaba Gunki" (The Battle Story of Ichinotani).

In celebration of the continued glorious victories by the Japanese Imperial Forces in the present War of Greater East Asia, the Nippon Gekijo will present a special program of vaudeville performances for five days from February 24.

The Toinkai dancing school, which presented a special program at the Gunjin Kaikan on February 11 to raise funds for the Army and Navy, succeeded in collecting the sum of ¥1,000, half of which was donated to the Ministry of War and the rest to the Ministry of Navy recently.

Altogether 120 juvenile patriotic songs were presented to the Ministries of War and Navy recently by the Nippon Doyo Bunka Remmei, which was organized by the leading composers of juvenile songs with the aim of educating the young generation in wartime through patriotic music.

A special program for the recitation of patriotic poems composed by members of the Roningyo-sha, which was scheduled at the Nihon Seinenkan, Aoyama, on February 14, has been postponed until February 28.

Opening today at the Kinryukan, popular theater in the Asakusa amusement center, is a new bill, consisting of four plays, old and new. The feature offerings will be "Janguru to Heitai" (Jungle and Soldiers), a war drama by So'en Toda, and "Chushingura" (the revised version of the Tale of the 47-Ronin) by Ryuzo Sasakawa.

The Tokyo guitarists' Society, headed by Yasumasa Ohara and Tetsuo Nagata, has decided to go on a tour of Hokkaido and Kyushu in March and April, accompanied by a party of dancers under the direction of Suzuko Kawakami.

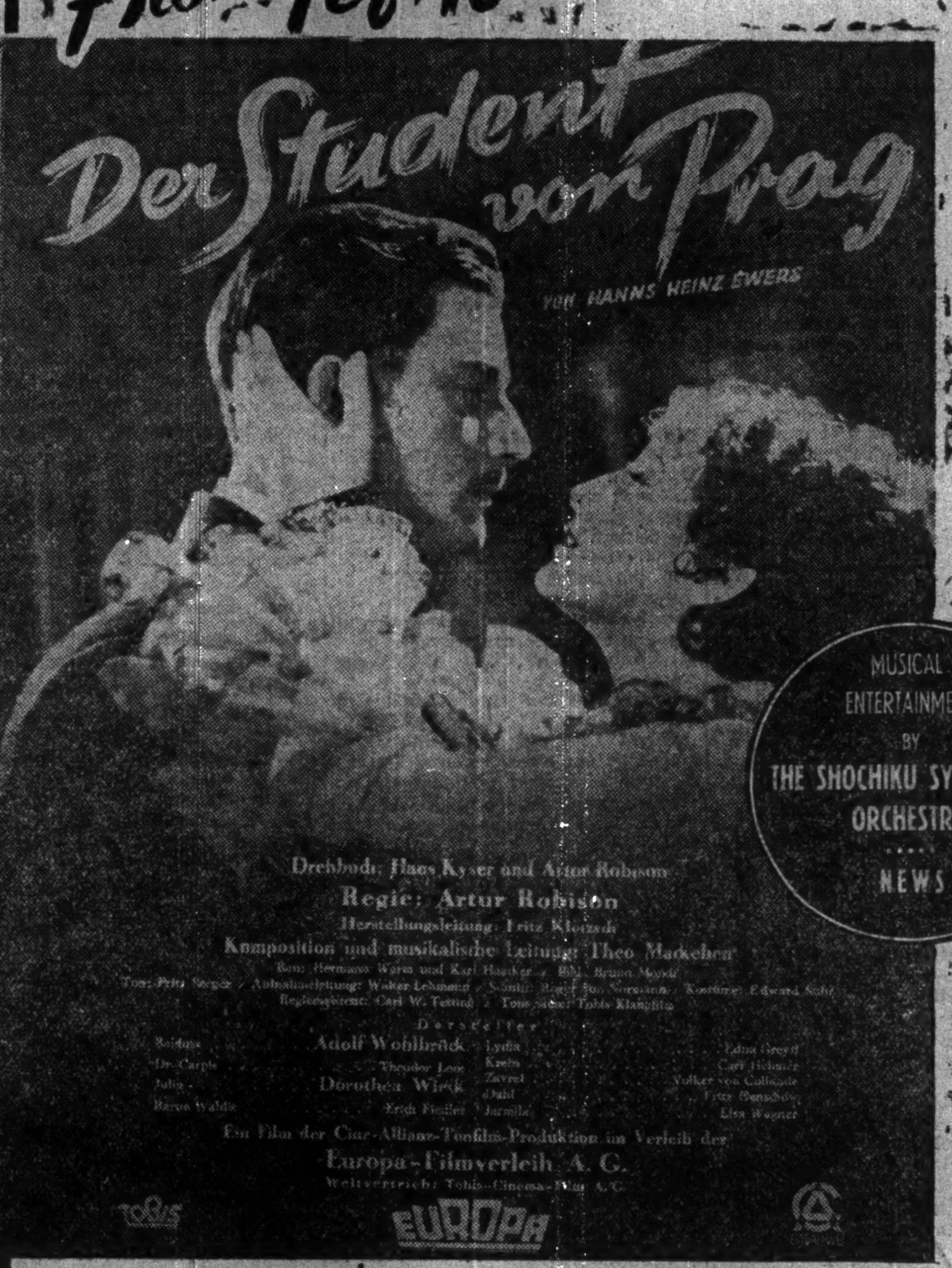
The Meijiza, which is presenting a program of new plays with the participation of the Shinsei Shimpa theatrical troupe, will hold a special performance on February 21 to entertain the wounded soldiers. "Koryofu" (Kaoliang Wind), and "Koharu Kyogen" (The Drama of Koharu), featuring Yaeko Mizutani and Masao Inouye, which are currently staged on the regular performance, will be used for the special program.

The Moulin Rouge, a group of popular stage players, which has been playing at Shinjukuza since early this month, will present a new bill from today, consisting of four plays. The main attraction will be "Michi" (The Road), a one-act operetta.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will present an extra program at the Hibiya Public Hall at 6:30 p.m. Saturday to raise contribution funds for the Army and Navy. Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 will feature the program.

Koshiro, one of the foremost Kabuki thespians, is featured in "Haru no Shima," an episode taken from the famous Forty-Seven Ronin drama, now being presented at the Kabukiza.

From Feb. 18th



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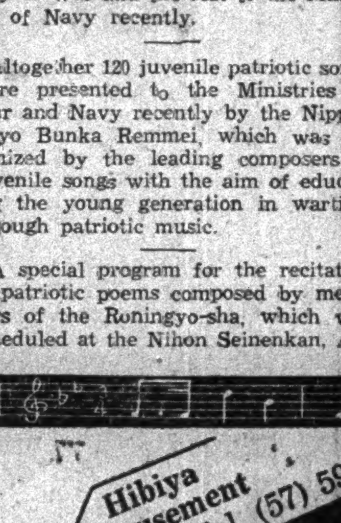

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INO URGES ECONOMY, GREATER PRODUCTION

Gratitude Toward Fighting Men Should Be Crystallized Into War Efforts

FOOD SITUATION IMPROVED

Production of Coal, Sale of Rice by Farmers Steadily on Increase

Profound gratitude of all the people on the home front for those now fighting on the battle fronts of the War of Greater East Asia must be crystallized into a determination to carry on to the last and into unsparing efforts to increase the population and produce materials necessary for the prosecution of hostilities against the United States and Britain, declared Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino in a radio speech broadcast all over the country Tuesday night.

Mr. Ino's speech in substance was as follows:

"Within less than seven weeks after the granting of the Imperial Rescript in which His Majesty the Emperor declared war on the United States of America and the British Empire, the main forces of the United States Pacific Fleet, the British Asiatic Fleet and the Fleet of the Netherlands East Indies were annihilated, and Hongkong, Manila and Singapore fell into Japanese hands. The brilliant victories won by the Japanese Army and Navy in the air and on the land and sea in the southwestern Pacific area for the past two months upset the position of the United States and Britain in the Pacific, and laid the foundations for a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"How and in what manner is our profound gratitude to our soldiers and sailors to be expressed? A mere expression of our thanks in words is not enough. It must be turned into a grim determination to carry on the war until both the United States and Britain are brought to their knees, and our efforts to increase manpower and materials necessary for the prosecution of the war.

Time Required

"It would be a gross mistake if the nation thought that this country would be deluded with oil, tin, rubber, rice and sugar from the South within a couple of years. Of course, these goods will begin to come into this country in a steady stream in the near future, but the nation must realize that these must be first earmarked for the uses of the Army and Navy. The food situation in Japan has greatly improved and the distribution and storing of foodstuffs according to well conceived plans have become possible. Yet both the producers and consumers of food are not allowed to relax their efforts of increasing production and economizing consumption. They always have to remember that the war has just begun.

"Since the outbreak of the war on December 8, the production of coal, and the sale of rice by farmers to the Government have been increasing steadily, and this must be continued until the final victory is won.

"I have heard that some people in agrarian areas are saying that from now on food will be produced in the South where cheap labor is available, and the increase of food in Japan will become unnecessary. This is quite a mistaken idea, which might live in the minds of those who are totally ignorant of the real mission to be discharged by Japanese farmers. Farmers in this country are entrusted with two great missions. One is, of course, poduction of food, and the other, the bringing up of fine Yamato people. Whether food will be produced in abundance in the South or not, Japan's fundamental food policy—self-sufficiency of food—will never undergo any change."

MINISTRY ISSUES BONDS TO COMMEMORATE VICTORY

Patriotism and Gratitude Shown in Brisk Buying of Certificates

In order to commemorate the great victory scored by the Invincible Imperial Forces at the battle of Singapore and to give a good opportunity for the demonstration of national patriotism and gratitude to the officers and men at the front, the Finance Ministry issued on February 16 throughout the nation ¥10,000,000 worth of national savings bonds entitled the "Singapore Reduction Commemoration Savings Bonds." They are of two denominations of ¥5.00 and ¥10.00, each being marked with a stamp in commemoration of the taking of Singapore. The sale of the bonds will be continued until March 20.

Lots will be drawn twice a year for these bonds, June and December, with first class premium of ¥2,000 for ten yen bonds and ¥1,000 for five yen bonds.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan, to accommodate the convenience of buyers, staged temporary sales offices on February 16 at eight places in the capital, namely, at the Meiji Shrine, Sukiyabashi Crossing, the Yasukuni Shrine, the Asakusa Park, the Ikebukuro Station, the Kinshicho Park, and at the Shinjuku Station. At all offices very brisk sales were observed.

In addition the sale of two other national bonds, the "Singapore Reduction Commemoration Bonds" and the "Special National Bonds" were started simultaneously, to be sold until March 16. The former are of two denominations of ¥10.00 and ¥20.00 sold at discounted rates of ¥7.00 and ¥14.00 respectively, while the latter are of ¥7.50 and ¥15.00 sold at ¥5.00 and ¥10.00 respectively, it is reported.

INCOME AMPLE FOR OUR NEEDS

Finance Minister's Statement in Diet That Income of People For 1942-3 About ¥45,000,000,000 Considered Good News

Nothing could be more reassuring to the people of Japan than the statement made in the Diet by Finance Minister Kaya that the income of the people was estimated at ¥45,000,000,000. If this figure can be literally accepted, no better gospel could have been sent us, says the magazine Diamond.

Productivity expansion and national income are two of the basic factors of the Greater East Asia War budget. According to the Finance Minister, one year's income of the people may be placed at ¥45,000,000,000, while the minimum living standard can be maintained by spending only ¥15,000,000,000 or so. Among some officials the figure is put at ¥40,000,000,000 for home income besides ¥2,000,000,000-5,000,000,000 raised in the various colonies and other overseas areas by Japanese nationals.

There seems to be a certain discrepancy in figures, but, on the whole, the total in both cases may be regarded as about the same. Thus, according to the Finance Minister, there will still be ¥30,000,000,000 left after paying the minimum living expenses. This will not only allow the people to meet the State budget of ¥26,000,000,000 but will leave ample funds to carry on civilian productivity expansion.

Needs Small

Official experts put the total of funds needed for the new fiscal year beginning April as follows:

Total Budgetary Expenditure	¥26,000,000,000
Overlapping Accounts	3,000,000,000
Government Investments	1,000,000,000
Net Expenditure	22,000,000,000
Provincial Payments	3,000,000,000
Total	25,000,000,000
Industrial Funds	6,000,000,000
Grand Total	31,000,000,000

Thus, if the national income is put conservatively at ¥42,000,000,000 and the grand total of funds in demand for the next fiscal year deducted from it, we will still have ¥11,000,000,000 left. On this small estimate, the minimum living standard of the people may be put at ¥11,000,000,000, but that will represent only a decrease of 12 per cent or so in the spending of the people compared with the current fiscal year.

In this way the Finance Minister's figures have come as sweet music to our ears as eloquent testimony of the monetary strength of our nation. What Mr. Kaya intended, in making the statement no doubt was to put us at ease but the figures presented seem to assure us that no new efforts are required on our part to meet the expenses of a warring country. Yet it has been the common view of the public that with the spread of the Greater East Asia War the 100,000,000 people of Japan must exercise greater efforts than ever for productivity expansion and savings and the Government authorities are apparently requesting us to do so. If, however, the national income is so much greater than generally expected, funds for industrial expansion so ample and no very great economy in our living expenses need be made, it seems as if we need not make such superhuman efforts as we are always being enjoined to make.

Fresh Efforts Vital

It appears, continues the Diamond, that the figure ¥45,000,000,000 has been arrived at by taking into account the situation arising from the budgetary spendings. For, the magazine says, the national income estimate as given out by Finance Minister Sakurauchi in the Diet in the spring of 1939 put the figure at ¥25,000,000,000. Such a heavy boost in income can only be caused by Government spendings that will take the bulk of the ¥26,000,000,000 budget for the next fiscal year.

In view of this fact, it is still important for the people to strive to the utmost to raise the economic power of the nation by fresh efforts, constant application and savings.

In this sense, productivity expansion is the most fundamental factor of our economic efforts. Our ally, Germany, in spite of its vast spendings, is not suffering in the least from inflation. This is because war prisoners are being employed as a source of man power while raw materials are being imported in immense quantities from the occupied areas. In Japan, a speedy increase in transportation capacity is being undertaken to quicken the tempo of raw material supply and this calls for added effort on the part of the shipbuilding and other industries.

Statement Reassuring

At any rate, Finance Minister Kaya's statement that the people of Japan will have ¥45,000,000,000 with which to feed, shelter and clothe themselves and to fight in the next fiscal year came as good news to the hard-working nation.

BILL PASSES HOUSES FOR WORKING FUNDS

Government Plans to Set Up Wartime Financing Bank To Aid Industry

The inaugural meeting of the projected Wartime Financing Bank which is to be established under a bill passed by the Houses of Peers and Representatives as an institution to facilitate the industrial productivity expansion movement will be held in April and ¥2,000,000,000 of the total working capital amounting to ¥3,000,000,000 will be appropriated for investments in the munitions industries. The remaining ¥1,000,000,000 will be allotted as funds necessary for the purchase of idle industrial facilities and those left uncompleted.

The projected bank is also expected to make efforts to stabilize the stock prices through the open market operations, taking over the part which had hitherto been played by the Concord Securities Company. Those important stocks which failed to be digested by the public will be taken up by the bank in order to prevent the productivity expansion programs of issuers of these securities from being handicapped.

It is reported in this connection that even after the realization of the Wartime Financing Bank the Government will order the Industrial Bank of Japan to extend financial aid to those national defense industrial firms, which will not be able to obtain loans from the wartime bank.

Marked Increase Made

Meanwhile, deposits in savings banks throughout the country made a remarkable increase of ¥121,464,000 last month, reflecting the successful carrying out of the national savings encouragement campaign, according to the statistics compiled by the Savings Bankers Association.

The balance of loans by member banks of the association as of January 31 totaled ¥422,998,000 which is ¥9,810,000 and ¥54,168,000 more than the figures for December 31, 1941, and Janary 31, 1941. A similar upward move was also seen in holdings of securities during last month. Following are the statistics of deposits and security holdings of these member banks as of January 31: (¥1,000. Minus signs denote decrease)

	Jan. 31	Comp. with Dec. 31, 1941	Comp. with Jan. 31
1. Deposits			
Ordinary savings	1,481,518	36,184	288,763
Deferred savings	2,531,770	63,443	534,20
Fixed savings	1,794,524	21,643	325,21
Fixed deposits	20,763	—15	4,21
Others	1,034	209	
Total	5,869,612	121,464	1,152,40
2. Holdings of securities			
Gov. bonds	3,440,531	95,624	755,77
Prefectural and municipal bonds	138,880	—109	—1,83
Corporate debentures	1,149,131	38,716	258,47
Stocks	287,921	195	21,5
Others	252,472	3,605	39,72
Total	5,268,988	138,032	1,073,68

RESEARCH SECTION LARGER

Special Survey of Greater East Asia Resources Made

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Tuesday, announced its decision to create a "Greater East Asia Resources Research Section" in order to study and handle problems of supply and demand within the prosperity sphere.

The section will be created by expanding the present "Southern Regions Resources Research Section", it was revealed.

Among its projects will be special surveys on foodstuffs, oils, fats, fibers, fertilizers, fodder, pigments and other varied resources within Greater East Asia it was announced.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.3	— .40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.6	— 1.80
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.1	— .70
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.21	— .02
Government bonds, Kogo 5s	106.35	— .05

LONG-TERM DEPOSITS SHOW REAL INCREASE

National Savings Campaign Spurred by Cooperation Of General Public

Reflecting the spurred cooperation by the general public in the execution of the national savings encouragement campaign, long-term deposits made a remarkable increase during the month of December, according to the statistics compiled by the Finance Ministry. The statistics cover all the banking institutions throughout the country except the Bank of Japan.

The balance of bank deposits as of December 31, 1941, was registered at ¥36,632,691,000 which shows a decline of ¥1,168,426,000 in comparison with the figure for the previous month but a sharp increase of ¥6,302,736,000 above the corresponding month of 1940. Chartered banks accounted for ¥2,955,430,000 of the total; commercial banks, ¥28,016,970,000; and savings banks, ¥5,660,291,000.

Loans extended by chartered banks amounted to ¥5,620,017,000; commercial banks, ¥15,220,166,000; and savings banks, ¥358,854,000. A drop of ¥1,492,000, as compared with the figure for the previous months, was seen in chartered banks; ¥348,972,000 in commercial banks; and ¥1,165,000 in savings banks.

Securities Move Up

In contrast with the downward trend of loan business, the holdings of securities sharply moved upward during last December, with the balance as of December 31 registering at ¥20,294,562,000, which compares with ¥20,813,865,000 for the previous month and ¥25,234,091,000 for the corresponding month of 1940. Competent observers interpret this remarkable increase as a clear-cut proof of the redoubled efforts by financiers toward the smoother digestion of Government bonds and important corporate debentures. The statistics of deposits, loans and holdings of securities as of December 31, 1941, are as follows: (In ¥1,000. Minus signs denote decrease)

	Commercial banks	Total
1. Deposits		
Government deposits	....	55,796
Current deposits	3,870,588	4,104,971
Spec. current deposits	6,385,217	6,765,288
Deposits at notice	2,381,191	2,635,455
Fixed deposits	15,034,217	16,149,956
Other deposits	340,705	1,274,810
Ordinary and deferred savings	7,033	3,935,404
Fixed savings	19	1,711,011
Total	28,016,970	36,632,733
Comparison with November 30	1,389,204	—1,168,426
Comparison with December 31, 1940	4,575,609	6,302,736
2. Loans		
Loans on bills	11,014,785	11,194,300
Loans on notes	639,908	3,291,404
Overdraft	1,830,666	1,917,030
Discounted bills	1,292,660	4,333,358
Call loans	442,147	562,885
Total	15,320,166	21,239,037
Comparison with November 30	—348,972	—351,629
Comparison with December 31, 1940	1,445,422	2,606,092
3. Holdings of Securities		
Government bonds	8,253,065	13,322,976
Prefectural and municipal bonds	298,632	434,924
Foreign securities	535,460	836,410
Corporate debentures	3,314,011	4,623,829
Stocks	726,468	1,076,423
Total	13,127,636	20,294,562
Comparison with November 30	358,223	519,303
Comparison with December 31, 1940	3,180,854	4,939,529

MANCHOUKUO FIRMS TO EXPAND INDUSTRY

Funds From Sale of Holdings Appropriated for Wider Productivity

The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation has decided to transfer by sale its holdings of the shares of the Nissan Company amounting to ¥190,000,000 to the Manchuria Investment Securities Company and an agreement to this effect has recently been reached between the two firms, says the Chugai. The funds to be raised through this transaction will be appropriated to finance the industrial productivity expansion programs of the subsidiary firms.

It was last summer that the Manchuria Investment Securities Company was established with the mission to place investment in Manchoukuo on a unified control and also to smooth the industrial development campaign on the continent. The capital of the securities company was registered at ¥400,000,000, consisting of 8,000,000 shares, 2,000,000 shares of which were taken up by the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation and the remaining 6,000,000 shares subscribed by Japanese insurance underwriters.

Nissan Shares Bought

Soon after the inauguration, the Manchuria Investment Securities Company purchased from the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation ¥120,000,000 worth of shares of the Nissan Company and its subsidiaries. Out of these shares, 3,000,000 shares represent the Japan Mining; 1,400,000 shares, the Hitachi Iron Works; 970,000 shares, the Nissan Company; 500,000 shares, the Japan Fishery Products; and 820,000 shares, the Nissan Automobile and about 1,310,000 shares, the Nissan Agriculture and Forestry, the Japan Fat and Oil, and the Nissan Engineering.

The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation will earn a profit of ¥70,000,000 as a result of the projected sale of the Nissan issues and ¥35,000,000 of the profit will be donated to the Army and Navy as well as the Manchoukuo Government while the remaining ¥35,000,000 is expected to be held by the company as reserves, according to the decision reached at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on Tuesday.

General Meeting Held

The general meeting was held at the Nissan Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, and the conferees agreed to open the negotiations with the Manchoukuo Government on the 2 per cent increase of dividend for the first half of 1942. After Yoshisuke Aikawa, president of the development corporation, reported the completion of the capital increase plan, shareholders present elected as directors Kensuke Tamai, managing director of the Kaijima Colliery Company, Mikitaro Miho, managing director of the Manchuria Investment Securities Company; as auditors Taiji Ishisaka, president of the Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Company and Masuyasu Nomura, former official of the Finance Ministry.

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 18
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,911,025
Over Issues	211,025
Deposits	617,225
Loans	484,563

Bill Clearings

February 18
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osak
Bills Cleared	168,516	112,075
Balance	97,846	18,547

VARIED SHARES SHOW ACTIVITY ON MARKET

Securities Move Narrowly Up, Down on Celebrations Stock Sentiment

Manchuria Industrial Development showed remarkable activities while other shares including the bourse issue were sustained on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

Due to lack of potential incentive, shares moved up and down within a narrow range in the morning. Although the volume of trade was small on account of the grand celebrations held, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, was bought considerably in the short-term section.

Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥131.40 and at ¥131.30 in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	65.9	d .1	66.3	66.9
Do, new (25)	37.0	....	37.7	37.8
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	153.6	d .3	155.5	156.0
Do, new (25)	97.9	d .6	98.8	99.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	102.1	....
Do, new (37½)	92.2	d .5	92.0	92.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.5	....	34.0	33.5
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	73.7	d .4	74.4	74.6
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	62.1	d .9	63.1	63.5
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	109.3	d1.4	110.0	110.4
Do, new (37½)	93.5	d1.1	94.4	94.9
O. S. K. (50)	99.1	d1.3	100.2	100.8
Do, new (37½)	84.6	d1.0	85.2	85.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.3	d .2	82.9	83.1
Do, new (25)	54.1	d .2	54.5	55.0
Uraga Dock (50)	135.6	d1.2	87.8	88.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.9	d .9	102.5	103.2
Hitachi Works (50)	75.6	d .6	76.5	74.7
Steel Tube (50)	75.8	d .5	76.6	77.1
Third Section				
S. M. Railway (50)	....	d .9	....	71.5
Japan Fat (50)	62.9	d .5	....	64.0
Japan Soda (25)	30.2	d .1	30.5	30.7
Japan Oil (50)	80.4	d .8	81.5	81.8
Karafuto Oil (50)	49.6	d .3	50.2	50.4

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.35	106.35	106.35	106.35
Second 5%	102.85	102.85	102.85	102.85
First 4%	102.75	102.75	102.75	102.75

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.1	132.0	130.9	111.3
N. Y. K., old	109.2	109.2	108.8	109.0
N. Y. K., new	93.8	94.0	93.3	93.6
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.1	154.1	154.0	....
Do, new	98.2	98.2	97.8	98.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.0	92.0	91.9	92.2
Osaka Stock, new	71.2	71.5	71.0	71.6
S. M. Railway	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.0	102.0	101.9	102.0
Hitachi Works	75.6	75.6	75.5	75.8
Japan Steel Tube	75.6	75.6	75.3	75.7
Japan Oil	80.3	80.4	80.1	80.8
Japan Mining	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5
Manchurian Ind	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8

FARMERS' BILL IS REVISED

Ways Discussed for Giving Rural Financial Aid

Ryoichi Kishi, director of the Agricultural Administration Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry reportedly made an avowal of the Government's intention to present a bill thoroughly revising the Farm Insurance Law at the next Diet, drawing keen attention of interested circles, says the Miyako.

The statement of the Director was made at the meeting of officers of the Agricultural Administration Institute (the Institute of Agronomy) held at the Imperial Agricultural Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, on Tuesday, to study farmers' economic conditions following the revision of the present Diet. It is seen that the revision of the present Farm Insurance Law will mean an increase in the basic insurance rate, adding a burden on the farmers' purse.

The meeting discussed means for radically revising the present Farmers Association system, and transference of the additional farmers' expenditure resulting from the revision of the Farm Insurance Law to the National Treasury to favor farmers' economics, it is reported.

Industrial Energy to Be Concentrated On Extended Aircraft, Ship, Other Works

Japan's industrial energy hereafter will be concentrated on the expansion of the aircraft, shipbuilding, steel and light-alloy manufacturing in industries, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

Officials of the Commerce and Industry and other economic Ministries in consultation with leading scientists and engineers as well as experienced businessmen in this country are now scrutinizing and effecting necessary changes in the Government's plans for the expansion of industrial capacity. This step was taken since the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere Construction Program has been placed on the right track with the fall of Singapore.

Radical changes will also be introduced in the Government's general materials mobilization plan, and the schemes regarding the mobilization of funds, and all the energy of Japanese industry will be devoted to the increased production of ships, airplanes, iron and steel as well as light-alloys. Naturally the production of the so-called "peacetime goods" in this country will be limited as before.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair about four and a half years ago, Japanese industry has revolved about the concentrative policy, and this policy must be intensified further to meet the requirements of the day.

In order to pave the way for the expansion of the abovementioned four industries, the Government will give them priorities in the supply of labor, funds and materials.

In the meantime, the Government is receiving numerous applications for the increase of capitalization from various corporations which desire to open their branches and build factories and plants in the South, but pending the establishment of the Southern Regions Development Bank, these applications will not be accepted by the Government, says the paper.

LONDON STOCKS FALL WITH BRITISH DEFEAT

Slump Shows Seriousness of Blow Felt by Loss of Singapore

As an unfavorable reaction to the fall of the island of Singapore into the hands of the Japanese Forces, tin minings slumped by 80 per cent and rubber wares by 30 per cent on the London stock exchange on Monday, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon. The cable interprets the phenomenal decline as a clear-cut proof of the severe blow dealt by the British defeat to economic circles in London.

Negotiations, continues the cable, are now being conducted between representatives of the Exchequer of the British Government and the Department of Treasury of the United States Government on problems regarding the adjustment of the financial relations between the two allies. Although the content of the negotiations has been kept secret, the British regime is understood to be asking for American financial aid for the purchase of national defense materials. Although the lease-lend act is being applied to Great Britain, the British Government runs short of assets in the United States with which important materials are to be purchased there.

Enemy Assets Management

Meanwhile, some economic leaders in Japan are emphasizing that the enemy assets in Shonan port should be placed under a flexible management, says the Kokumin. The paper opines that of the most important problems confronting this country is the management of enemy assets which have been or will be controlled by the Japanese Forces with the development of the war in the southwestern Pacific.

According to the vernacular, British investments in the Netherlands East Indies are estimated at 278,000,000 guilders; Malaya, £180,000,000 and the Philippines, $70,000,000. Not an insignificant part of these British holdings represents those which had belonged to Germany before the outbreak of the first World War and which later were confiscated by Britain.

PULP INDUSTRY IMPROVED

Production Should Be Placed With Efficient Plants

The Commerce and Industry Ministry reportedly is contemplating rationalization of the pulp industry aimed at improvement in efficiency of the industry, according to the Chugai.

There are some 80 soda-pulp companies of small size, turning out inferior products at high cost, because of poor equipment for the reclamation of used-chemicals for further use. Short as the industry is of the supply of chemicals, the authorities consider it requisite to have manufacturers reduced to one-fourth or one-fifth the present number, and have pulp production concentrated into efficient plants, to raise output and to lower cost, it is said.

AGENCIES ASSIGNED FOR SOUTH CAPITAL

Four Banking Corporations Named for Front Line Industry Projects

In view of the expanded financial activities slated for the Bank of Taiwan in concert with the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Chosen and the projected Southern Region Development Bank for the development of the southern regions under Japanese sway the Bank of Taiwan reportedly is considering a capital augmentation. The Finance Ministry, however, has no immediate plan for allowing the raising of the capital of the bank, but prefers to let it call for the payment of unpaid shares, according to the Miyako.

The four banking agencies mentioned above will be assigned to financial front line activities in the southern regions for industrial and mining development, and to smooth the flow of commodities. The fields of activities for the respective banks, however, are not yet demarked inasmuch as military operation is still in progress.

Expansion Favored

Although the Government look favorably on the prospective expansion of activities of the Bank of Taiwan, the authorities see no immediate necessity for raising the bank's capital in view of the note-issuing character of the bank, the Government being of the opinion that the enlarged activities of the bank could adequately be carried on by calling for the payment of unpaid shares. Informed quarters however believe that the calling for the payment of unpaid shares may finally pave the way for capital raise, although the amount for the raise in such a case will be determined by the degrees of efficiency demonstrated by other designated banks in their respective fields.

In the meantime the authorities are pushing a vigorous study for the formulation of working plans to be assigned to respective banking agencies above-mentioned.

The Bank of Taiwan will call a meeting of general shareholders on March 2 to which will be submitted for approval the project for calling for paying up of shares.

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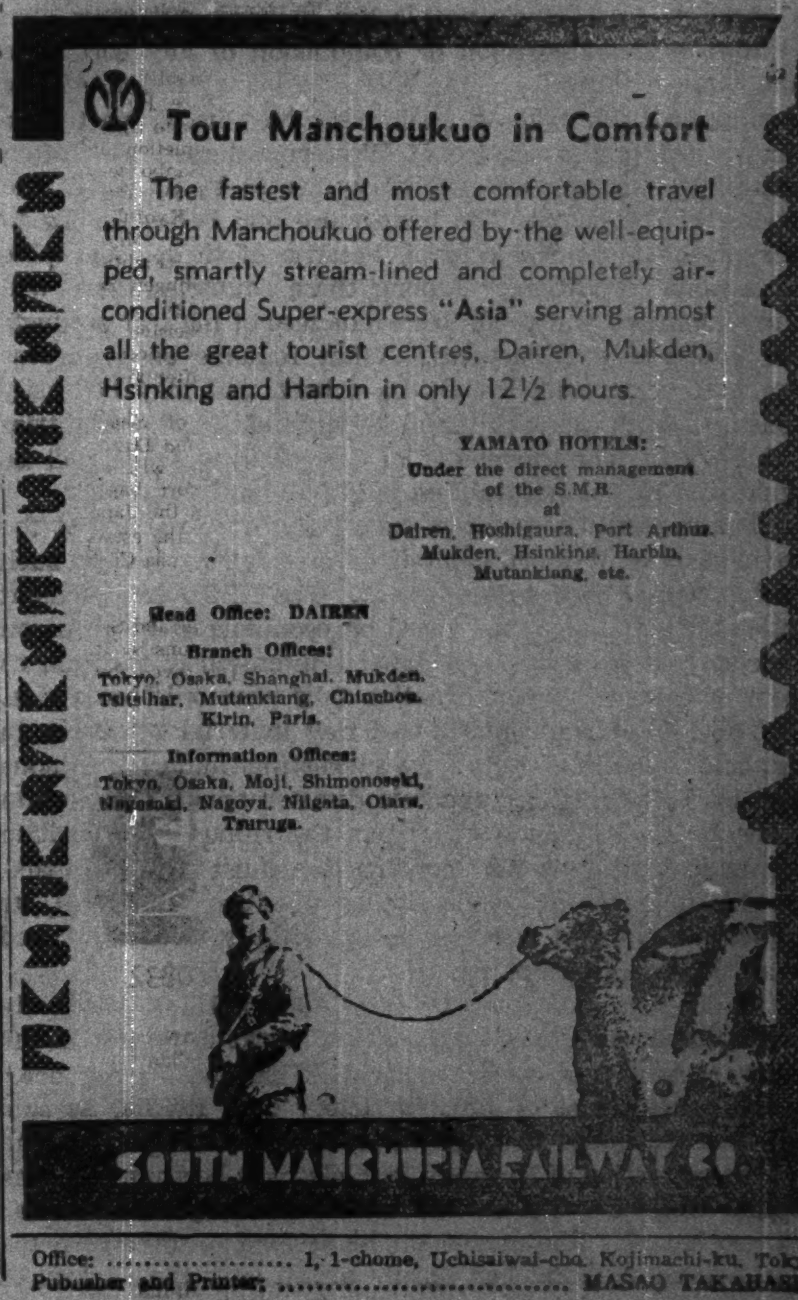

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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1942

A Co-Prosperity Outlook

The fall of Singapore (Shonanto) must mean the conclusion of a definite phase in the War of Greater East Asia. It means that a first step has been taken toward the economic development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan must strike out along a new path to the goal of economic construction.

The undertaking which Japan imposes upon herself will not be easy. It will require as much of fortitude of mind as sacrifice of labor. Nor would it be possible to achieve it without faith in its ultimate end. But this faith can only come of a full consciousness of the character of the cause which must be espoused by all East Asiatic peoples who expect to share its glory. For this reason, there should be a lucid presentation of the cause in which their energy is to be bent.

The Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia, as it is conceived and proposed by this country, aims first to do away with those unnatural and irrational relations on which East Asia's economic structure in the past has been set up, and, next, to rebuild in its place a new economic structure which is more true to the law of nature and more true to East Asia's ideal of national life.

The virtuous character of this ideal is to be discerned in the condition of international relations under which the peoples of East Asia are to assume the management of their own economies for the interest of their own countries. In other words, the proposed new economic structure for East Asia is to place in the hands of its peoples their own destinies, which for centuries have been lost sight of.

It will be sufficient to point out a few salient points to show how irrational and unnatural was the old order under which the people in this quarter of the earth have been sweated by their ruthless taskmasters or emasculated by those who would rule by a high hand. In the external trade of the Philippines the dominant position of the United States in the past was such that she controlled 70 per cent of the total. In the case of French Indo-China, France held under her control 50 per cent of her total trade. British India's export and import trade has been under British control to the extent of 40 per cent. In plain language, the countries of East Asia just mentioned each had something like a half of its external trade controlled by countries situated thousands of miles away.

This highly unnatural state of economic affairs was an outcome of the reign of Imperialism which the Anglo-American and Dutch empires had set up over the other half of the earth for the downright exploitation of men and resources. From the purely economic standpoint, this unnatural misplacement of the ruling power caused conditions which would never be possible or tolerated under normalcy. For instance, some of the products of these East Asiatic countries in the past were transported almost half the way around the globe, for the sole reason of being controlled by interests thousands of miles away. The gross waste of time and labor involved and the incongruous character of the whole scheme were plainly against the common sense principle of economics.

It has been reiterated that the aim of the proposed co-prosperity construction means no form of closed or exclusive economies. It aims at the liberation of East Asia from the yoke of European and American Imperialism. Freed from its bondage, East Asia's people are to work out their own destinies, without coercion or compulsion of any sort from the outside. Under the contemplated scheme of East Asiatic economics all the material resources which in the past have been turned to the service of Western interests and often confined to such service exclusively are to be placed at the disposal of the people who have more and better claims to their management and control, because of their geographic and regional conditions. Among these countries there will be untrammeled and profitable exchanges of natural products and industrial manufactures. What remains as a surplus after their own requirements have been met may be easily exchanged with what is found superfluous in the countries of the West. The movement of international trade will be regularized by the natural law of supply and demand.

The rational character of such trade is so plain that the protagonists of Western capitalism have fought against such development of East Asia economy. The ABCD encirclement formed against Japan was based on economic as much as on strategic considerations. Of Japan's intention or position as leader of East Asia's emancipation they were only too aware.

The loss of trade marts and raw material resources in East Asia must of necessity have a disastrous and even ruinous effect on Britain. Her economic disaster appears as certain as her political breakdown. Upon the ruins of the British Empire in East Asia new construction must proceed apace. But this undertaking would not be possible unless all its peoples are brought together by an affinity of interest and by an accord of sympathy.

Of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, H. G. Wells observed that it was "a struggle which marks an epoch in the history of Asia, the close of the period of European arrogance." As the consequence of Japan's victory over Russia, he said that "the European invasion of Asia was coming to an end and the retraction of Europe's tentacles was beginning." The popular English writer in this case, as in many another case, saw too far off. The movement he seemed to discern in the East Asiatic situation had hardly arisen over the horizon of political vision. Where he thought he saw Europe's tentacles being retracted, they were being withdrawn only to be put forth in other directions and were soon to fasten themselves upon new objects. If the same figure of speech is to be followed, Europe's capitalism may be compared to an octopus which seldom misses one tentacle or two, even if cut off, when its eyes turn on a prey and its whole slimy system poises for assault. The octopus seldom gives up its prey once it has any of its numerous and far-reaching tentacles on any part of its body. H. G. Wells, in writing the above passage, either betrayed his lack of piscatory knowledge or under-rated the passion of the imperialist capitalism of which his own country is the standard bearer.

EMANCIPATION OF ASIATIC RACES IS AIM OF WAR WITH U.S., BRITAIN

Construction of Co-Prosperity Sphere Urged to Oust Anglo-Saxon Exploitation From East

By DR. MORINOSUKE KAJIMA

Part I

The emancipation of the Asiatic races from the exploitation of the Anglo-Saxon is in progress with the rapid development of the War of Greater East Asia, and it is high time for the thinking class of the Japanese to be pondering ways and means for constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In this connection, Dr. Morinosuke Kajima's article is of special interest. He maintains that the Asiatic races have already begun to show signs of their Asiatic racial consciousness and that the time will soon come when they will be fighting with might and main against Anglo-Saxon influence, by which they have been reduced to the object of exploitation and their countries to the position of colonies. The following is a substantial translation of Dr. Kajima's article.

In his speech at the very outset of the present adjournment of the Imperial Diet, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo made the following reference with regard to the nature of the war of Greater East Asia. "The present war is endowed with the object of emancipating Greater East Asia. This is the point which not only the Japanese people but the nations of the entire East Asia should fully understand. It is only too natural that as soon as Japan took up arms, the countries of East Asia, fully understanding our peaceful ideals and the circumstances attendant upon the outbreak of the present war and also perceiving the general trend of East Asia have all offered cooperation with Japan."

President Wang's Endorsement

President Wang Ching-wei of China endorsed this statement of Foreign Minister Togo, declaring: "Since Japan declared war against the United States and Britain, the China Affair, which has extended over four years, has developed into the War of Greater East Asia, a war for the preservation and defense of East Asia, which Japan has been advocating since the issuance of the Konoye Declaration. The Chinese Government has been insisting on Asianism since it started the peace movement. With the outbreak of the present war, the two nations have entered the stage wherein they are acting for the realization of their common aim."

Thailand also has joined the movement Japan started for the emancipation of East Asia. Premier Luang Pibul of Thailand made the following statement regarding the emancipation of East Asia as the object of the present war: "Japan has risen on its feet for the establishment of the New Order in East Asia. This is a war for the emancipation of the Asiatic races. In the face of this fact, the Thais, of course, and all the other southern Asiatic races including Indians, Burmese, Malayans and others also have stood up on their feet simultaneously to join the movement. This is a manifestation of the sentiment of the Asiatic races. It is a strong repulsive force and will surmount any difficulty. The rise or fall of Japan in its attempt will undoubtedly mean the rise or fall of all Asiatic races. Thailand is already fully prepared to cooperate with Japan in the execution of the war of Greater East Asia. Time has come when all the Asiatic races must make supreme efforts to fight for their emancipation."

Aim and Mission

All these utterances by the leading statesmen of Asia fully convince us that the character of the present war is of a nature that makes for the emancipation of the Asiatic races. In this connection, we must realize that a reconstruction of the political and economic structure of the countries in the sphere of Greater East Asia to serve the purpose of the sphere as a whole is a matter of great importance to Japan, for in fact, the emancipation of these races from the oppressions and exploitations of the Anglo-Saxon is the aim of the Greater East Asia War and at the same time Japan's mission.

Japan and these Asiatic races are closely related politically, economically and culturally and are destined to rise or fall together. In this connection, President Wang Ching-wei of China says: "If, unfortunately, the United States and Britain should emerge the victor in the present war, all the Asiatic races will be forever treated by them as slaves just as the Indians and Africans, the American Indians and the Australian aborigines. As a result, all of Asia will be permanently and hopelessly reduced to the position of a colony by them. On the contrary, if we win the war, East Asia will be redeemed from more than a century of aggression and exploitation of the Anglo-Saxon."

Need of Movement

What President Wang says is quite correct. I wrote a book entitled "Pan-Asiatic Movement," some 17 years ago, in which I insisted on the imperative necessity of organizing a Greater East Asia movement. The capitalistic exploitations of East Asia by the United States and Britain were bound to arouse general resentment among the Asiatic races, inevitably stimulating them to organize an Asiatic federation.

The view I advocated in the past was concerned not only with the problem of the unification of Asia but the problem of world peace, for I believed that in the future the world would be divided into several great regional states or federations of states, each federation being led by the most powerful state in it.

This idea regarding the future of the world was for the first time openly expressed by a responsible Japanese statesman, Hachiro Arita, then Foreign Minister making reference to it in a radio message. He said: "In order to realize this great ideal it is most natural for the various races which are closely related geographically, racially, culturally and economically, to form a sphere of common prosperity and promote peace and order within that sphere with a view to cultivate mutual prosperity between itself and other similar units."

This idea is based on the conception that the world should be divided into several great regional spheres of common prosperity, that these regional spheres should refrain from violating the others and that each nation should be led by the most powerful nation in the sphere.

Nucleus of Co-Prosperity Sphere

Yosuke Matsuoka, who succeeded Mr. Arita as Foreign Minister, further extended the scope of this ideal, stating in more concrete terms that: "Japan, Manchoukuo and China are to be the nucleus of a sphere of Greater East Asia co-prosperity. The proper settlement of the China Affair is most imperative for the realization of this scheme. It goes without saying that Greater East Asia must embrace the whole of the South Sea regions, including French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies and others in addition to China and Manchoukuo to create a sphere of self-sufficiency which will make for the stability of the Asiatic races."

How this new order is to be established in the sphere of Greater East Asia is a serious problem, and the following are some of the salient points to be considered from the political and economic angles in this connection.

The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, as proclaimed by Japan, is the unshakable Japanese national policy recognized and supported by Germany and Italy and assured by the Governments of Manchoukuo, the Republic of China and Thailand of their wholehearted cooperation. The mission of the War of Greater East Asia is the accomplishment of this end. Today, when politics precede economic and cultural activities, it is necessary for the nations within the sphere of Greater East Asia to cooperate and assist one another to usher in a wise administration which will bring about peace, happiness and security for their peoples. By creating this situation, Japan must win the confidence of all nations within the sphere as worthy of playing the part of leadership in the movement.

Program for Prosperity

It goes without saying that while the War of Greater East Asia is in progress, Japan must devote all its national energy to its execution, but at the same time, it is necessary for it to carry out a broad program for the promotion of these nations' progress and prosperity. For this purpose, the Japanese Government must effect a thorough readjustment of its organization and system for the establishment of unified policy and political operation.

At present, the various organizations the Japanese Government maintains abroad are too complicated in their characters and often conflict with each other due to the lack of unity. It is urgent for the Government, therefore, to unify these institutions into a powerful organization with a unified system so that negotiations with the other nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere may be conducted smoothly and with efficiency.

It was projected formerly that an Asiatic conference should be instituted as the central organ for maintaining close communications between Japan, Manchoukuo and China with Japan in the position of leadership, but the scope of this conference must be enlarged to include Thailand, the Philippines and other countries which are to be emancipated by the War of Greater East Asia. A special bureau must be organized to take charge of the business of the conference. With the inauguration of this organization, the Greater East Asia Federation will become a thing of reality.

Must Extend Assistance

Provisional police and military services must be instituted as a matter of first and foremost importance for the maintenance of peace and order in the countries of the emancipated races. To strengthen the financial, economic and industrial basis of these countries, Japan must extend its assistance to them. These races must sever their relations with the United States and Britain, abolishing all the unequal treaties and treatments as well as all the systems which are subservient to these treaties and treatments.

As the China Affair is no more than a civil strife within the sphere of Greater East Asia, it must be brought to an end as speedily as possible and the unification of East Asia must be proclaimed to the world. Defense against Comintern activities must also be strengthened. A close relationship must be established with the wealthy Chinese merchants abroad and at the same time Japan must make special efforts to estrange them from Chiang Kai-shek's political power and to bring about a conciliation between them and the National Government of China.

Joint National Defense

For the establishment of a joint national defense system within the sphere of Greater East Asia, it is necessary for all the races in the sphere, including the Dutch East Indies, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines, Burma and others in addition to Japan, Manchoukuo and China, to participate in it and to appoint strategic bases for common use. Joint defense against any menace is the basic principle for the promotion of economic and cultural co-prosperity.

As the Nine-Power Treaty relating to China is a typical expression of the Anglo-Saxon trend of thought, it must be abrogated for the honor of China and Greater East Asia. Japan is fighting with the United States and Britain and a number of small nations associated with them but it is desirable and necessary for this country to maintain peace with the other nations such as, for instance, those of South America. It was for this reason that the Japanese Government sent a message to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, stating that Japan has no ulterior motive against them. Furthermore, the Japanese Government has no intention whatever to seek trouble with the Soviet Union as long as that nation abides with the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Treaty.

Rich in Raw Materials

According to a statement made by Minister of Commerce and Industry Kishi, the raw materials produced in the South Sea regions in 1937 were 140,000 tons of tin ore, 66 per cent of the world output, 9,000,000 tons of petroleum, 2,678,000 tons of iron ore, 2,000 tons of tungsten, 16,000 tons of manganese and 271,000 tons of zinc ore. In addition to this, the South Sea regions produce 90 per cent of the world output of rubber, 75 per cent of copra, 40 per cent of coconut oil, 98 per cent of cortex chinae and 55 per cent of Manila hemp.

Greater East Asia is self-sufficient in all these important items of raw materials. It is true that this region of the earth is not self-sufficient in some important articles, but Japan, with its science in a high stage of development and its technical skill, is confident that it can produce substitutes to offset the shortage. In the light of this fact, Japan will become a securely defended state on the basis of the industrial condition in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As for foodstuffs, Greater East Asia produces agricultural products such as, for intance, rice, wheat, millet, Kaoliang, corn, tea, sugar, beans and so forth in great abundance, and there is every possibility for a further extension of agricultural industry. There are also rich forests in Manchoukuo for producing any amount of lumber and pulp. It is true that Greater East Asia is not self-sufficient in raw cotton and wool, but for that matter, the United States and Britain are by no means self-sufficient of far more vital materials such as tin, rubber, tungsten, antimony, hemp and cortex chinae.

(To Be Concluded)

KNOX SUFFERING FROM BIG LOSSES OF U.S. NAVY

Machine-Tools and Workers Fail To Keep Production Pace

Kolnische Zeitung

In the discussion of the new budget, containing a credit of $26,495,000,000 for the United States Navy, Secretary of the Navy Knox, who before the outbreak of the Pacific war made such arrogant speeches about American preparedness, had to admit that the military situation in both oceans was critical. The losses of the American navy which at first had been minimized and as much as possible concealed from the American public, are looking a little more serious than Knox cared to admit.

It is urgently necessary now to make up for these losses in some way. The question is no longer how Lease-Lend deliveries, about which American and British propaganda could not find boastful enough words, can be made, but how one's own needs can be covered. This problem, however, is for the American Naval Secretary Knox, as he stated himself before the Congressional committee, a source of great worry.

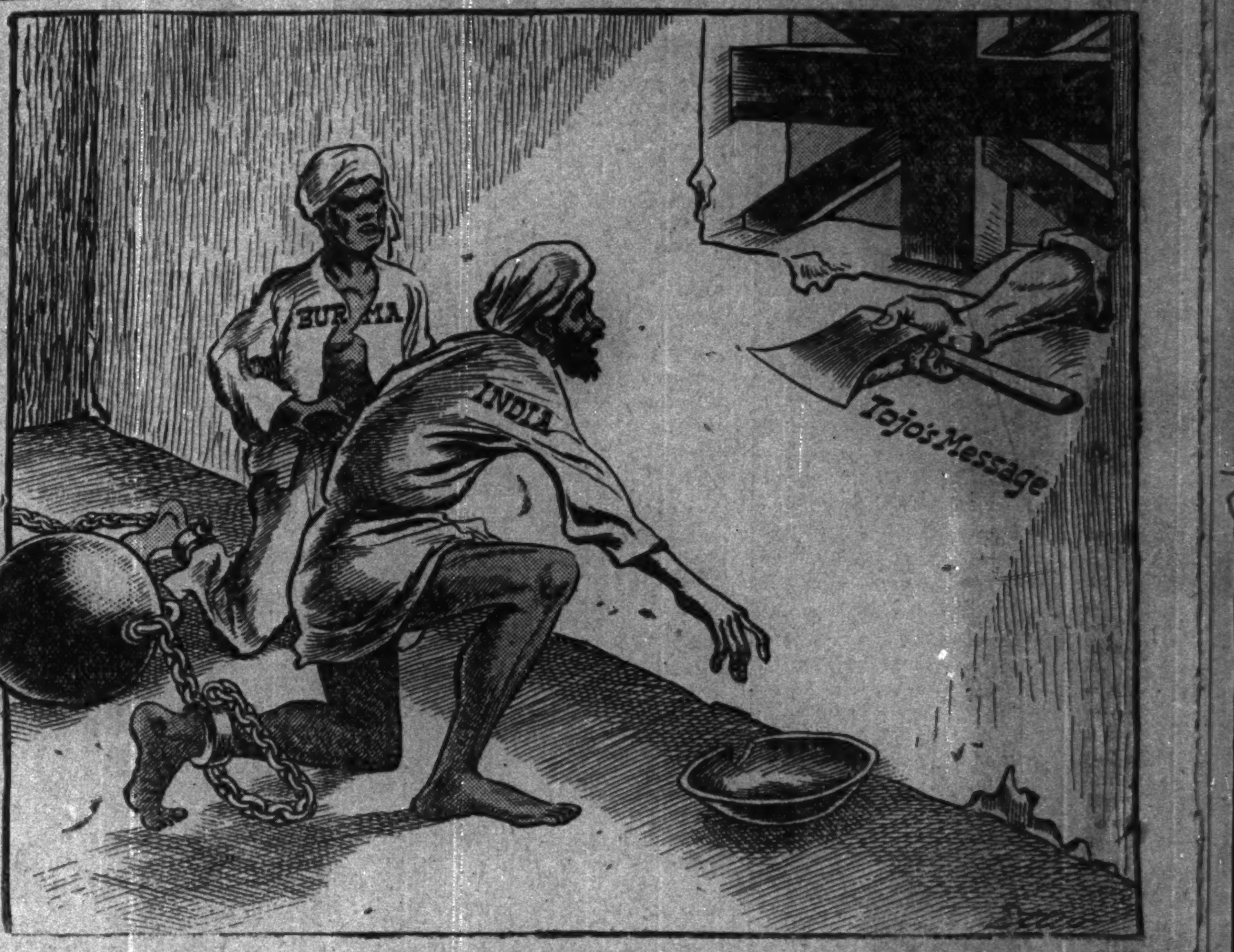
Secretary Knox explained that production was hampered by lack of machine-tools. Great discrepancies existed in the production of airplanes. Far more bodies than motors were being built. Also workers are lacking for the nightshift from midnight until morning. The 24-hour shift on seven days a week had been the slogan with which Washington wanted to impress the world. It had a cheerful sound but it collapsed before reality and became tinny. Colonel Knox now has to admit that it is hard to put theory into practice. The actual situation, as he described it, admits of no hopeful outlook in the near future.

Mr. Knox's complaints that he is encountering great difficulties in finding suitable workers in order to keep the wheels of production continuously running are also revealing. It is hard to induce the workers to be put on night-shift, and to find ways and means to increase their number. The concluding remark of the Navy Secretary is particularly enlightening. Until now, he confessed, the United States had tried to carry on a war in two oceans with a one-ocean navy. Time would be needed to gain strength and no quick results could be expected.

Publications Received

Shisei Shuho; a weekly report on the city administration, No. 146 dated February 7, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Municipal Government. The leading articles: the Newly-Enforced Rationing System to Clothings and Clothing Materials, and the Rationing System to Clothings in Various European Countries.

A Golden Opportunity



READERS IN COUNCIL

Churchill's Unfulfilled Promises

To the Editor:

With the approach of the Japanese Forces drawing nearer and nearer to Australia, the Australian Government is making urgent and frantic appeals to London and Washington for war materials of all sorts, especially for fighting planes, bombers and warships.

With mortal danger at its threshold, Australia finally seems to have awakened to the fact that it is being led up the garden path by the British voluble grave-digger Winston Churchill. At a seething public demonstration in Perth, the Australian Prime Minister, John Curtin, once again gave voice to that demand which of late has so frequently occupied the mind of practically every Australian: namely, the demand for a seat in the London War Cabinet. Mr. Curtin declared that only representation in the Cabinet could makes it possible for Australia to ensure its influence upon British war conduct—an influence to which, it is obvious, Australia is not only righteously entitled, but which, after all, the untold sacrifices it has made for London war-mongers, it should have been granted long ago. Mr. Curtin just announced that the British Government has agreed to Australian representation in the British War Council. But Premier Curtin showed great resentment when he said that the Australian representation is inadequate unless the right to vote is conceded. All of which is further evidence that the Allied front is united in name only.

And what have the Australians earned with their sacrifices? Australians have been abandoned by Britain, which has suddenly discovered, by the successive defeats in the Pacific, that the battle of the Atlantic is of primary importance, while the battle of the Pacific is only secondary and can be ignored; meaning that the Australians find themselves without sufficient men to effectively defend their own homeland in time of urgent need. The British Government says "very sorry, but there is nothing we can do," and Mr. Churchill probably will shed a few more crocodile tears over the fate of the helpless Australians, but that won't alter the situation at all.

President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill both talk about unity and determination and common sacrifice. But every time they are called upon to make good their promises, they pull a blitz and worry only about their own political stabilization. Churchill stated the other day that Britain and the United States would not be in a position to conduct any offensive operations at least until 1943—and of course, there won't be anything left of the ABCD front in the Pacific by 1943. People know very well that when a loser makes a speech, he has a hard time, but if he does not speak, things become even more difficult, especially, if he has done too much talking in the past. Perhaps such was the case with Churchill.

In the past, he was always able to hold out a ray of hope. He could always talk about the United States and the "dear brothers" across the sea who would stand by the sorely tried British when the time came. But that song, too, has ended. The United States is in the war and is proving to be more of a liability than an asset. Lend-Lease aid has dwindled to a trickle; the United States Pacific fleet, which was to have destroyed or at least neutralized the Japanese Navy, is a thing of the past. And because Churchill had pledged that Britain would declare war on Japan within an hour after a Japanese-American war broke out—Britain finds its Pacific Empire crumbling—and the Japanese vanguard just landed on Shonan Island (Singapore). And the pride of the British navy has been swept out of the Pacific. Pro-American Churchill had reckoned wrongly about America's strength.

All in all, the situation is extremely interesting. The so-called "united front" presented by the Allies is so full of holes, double-crossing, and diplomatic back-tracking that one wonders why they bother at all with that propaganda about one common aim and one common ideal.

The United States is to be trusted no more than Britain, and its record in the war to date has been nothing but a sorry mess of broken promises and unhonored pledges. England, successfully sold Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Jugoslavia and Greece.

In these sordid betrayals the British were aided and abetted by President Roosevelt, the man of many unfulfilled promises.

Now, two months after the war in the Pacific started, Britain and the United States are preparing the ground for selling out Chungking, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, the Philippines and what else—because Roosevelt and Churchill overestimated their own strength underestimating Japan's real power, and now they are frantically seeking ways and means of preserving their own positions in their own backyards.

Mr. Curtin's statement of February 10, 1942, said Sir Earle Page, Australian Representative in London, would be recalled soon. Such action would not affect Australia's situation in face of this darkest hour of peril but it may help to maintain Australia as it is. Australia's strategic position is hopeless! Australia is on a sinking ship! Australia stands alone on the sea of sheer actualities.

T.H.

Tokyo, February 16, 1942.

—Synopsis of— CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

JUKENSEI NO SHUKI
(Notes of a Student Examinee)
1918

By MASAO KUME

Last year I graduated from middle school and aspired to the First Higher School, the most difficult of all to enter, but failed in the entrance examination, and with the enthusiasm inspired by the thought that this year, indeed, I would surely pass, I left my native province for Tokyo. This year my brother, who was a year below me, would also graduate from middle school and would take the entrance examination of the same school. I should never let myself be beaten by my younger brother. Thus I thought as I tried to study, but I felt so keenly about it that I could not make any headway. Not only myself, but all of the group that had been my fellow-students at the middle school in my native province were lodged in boarding houses and leading the life of students preparing to take entrance examinations, and many of them were neglectful of their studies.

The place where I stayed was the home of my married elder sister, and my brother-in-law had a niece of about 17 years of age named Sumiko, who came to spend every Sunday here. She also became intimate with me. I felt a secret pleasure in being able to see this girl. Going with my sister and Sumiko to view the exhibition at the First Higher School, which was just then commemorating the anniversary of its founding, March 1, I happened to touch Sumiko's hand in the jostling crowd, and felt that she would not reject my advances. Basking on my way back, in the rays of the setting spring sun, I felt exhilarated over the thought that this year I should study harder than ever and enter the First Higher School, and obtain Sumiko for my wife.

Graduation Exercises Over

The March graduation exercises over, my younger brother came to Tokyo and, like myself, was supported at our brother-in-law's home. At last the competition with my brother began. Faint-hearted as I was, I always felt my courage giving way before his stout and robust body and his taciturn nature. Jealous and even hating him for studying upward of 12 hours a day, I at last moved to a room in a temple. After that I went now and then to pass the time with him. I saw him solving in about five minutes a problem in geometry which I had managed to work out only after several hours of laborious effort, and this positively stunned me. To make matters worse, Sumiko grew more and more friendly with my brother; in any case, her leaving me out of consideration was disappointing.

In the meantime I was requested by my sister and Sumiko to take them to the exposition. Feeling relieved over my brother's refusal to come along, I escorted the two and made the rounds of the place. While we were in the midst of watching a sleight-of-hand performance in the side-show building, I gently tried, as on the previous occasion, to take Sumiko's hand, but met her reproving glance. I felt I could not remain there for another moment. As she bought a writing-brush case as a present for my brother, I gazed at her with a two-fold agony in my heart.

When I thought that I had at last concentrated my mind on my studies, the end of June was already approaching, and the examination was close at hand. It was said that the number of students to be accepted this year would be at the rate of about one of every fifteen. . . During the four-day examination, I handed in my algebra papers with a blank for one of the problems, and could answer only half the questions in history. But in any case the ordeal was over. I asked my sister to help me obtain Sumiko as my fiancee in the event I passed the test and secured her promise to do so, and meanwhile waited for the day of the announcement of the results.

Letters of Consolation Come

But what were the results of the announcement? I had failed and my brother had passed. Disappointment and humiliation filled me with torment. From my sister and Sumiko came letters of consolation. Heartened by these, I called at my sister's, and there, in my brother's room, I came upon Sumiko's sweetly-worded congratulatory letter to him, and found in him a person who was superior to me in every respect.

With casual steps I dropped in on my friend Sato, who had likewise failed in the test, and after drinking ourselves to intoxication we indulged in carnal pleasures at Yoshiwara. The next morning brought the disgusting after-effects. Without further ado I boarded a train, throwing the wreck of my former self on a seat, and was off on the journey back to my native place. However, I got off the train en route, and walked along the embankment of Lake Inawashiro, where moonbeams played. The monotonous surface of the lake, with not a single boat to trail its shadow upon the water, was like a dream for bringing calmness to my tear-clouded eyes, and I walked out onto the jetty. Straight ahead, forever and ever. . . .

"These notes which savour of a testament were left at the end of the jetty, along with other things. The student's remains were found the next morning." Thus the author ends his story. To sum up, the story here told is a description of one aspect of that "examination ordeal" which occurred here and there at the time and is still extant today in an undiminished form. It elicited a great deal of comment among young readers who keenly felt the rigours of preparing for, and undergoing, school entrance examinations. The distinctive lyrical touch which radiates a commonplace content is a characteristic quality of this author, imparting a gentle sense of grief which is quite in keeping with his subject-matter.

Born in 1811 in Nagano Prefecture, Masao Kume moved to the home of his mother in the Azumi district, Fukushima Prefecture, after he reached the age of eight. He is a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, English Literature Department, of the class of 1916. From his undergraduate days, as a member of the third and fourth regimes of the private magazine, Shin Shicho (New Thought), he undertook the writing of novels as well as plays with a social theme. Of these, this his second play Gyunyu-ya no Kyodai* (The Milk-dealer Brothers) is a fine work which surpassed the prevailing level of merit. By virtue of the dexterity and the mildness of his style, he was greeted as a popular Neo-Realist writer, but soon afterward he wrote the novel Hotarugusa** (Hare's-ear), imparting a vein of artistic charm to the popular fiction of the day.

In 1928 he journeyed abroad. Returning to Japan the following year, he has since been writing, for the most part, stories that appeal to the popular taste. His short stories, classified according to subject-matter, consist of two types: first, Shinkyo Shosetsu which is principally based on his own widely-known experience of broken love; and, secondly, works which have caught the trifling incidents of society and delicate psychological states of human beings with a light and nimble wit. His Gakusei-mono, which depict the ups and downs of student life, belong to the latter group, of which Jukensei no Shuki (Notes of a Student Examinee) is a representative work.—(K.B.S.)

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* Later re-titled Bokujo no Kyodai (The Ranch-owner Brothers).

** Bupleurum Sachalinense.